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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,253—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 20, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]






CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.



Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 25th May |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st June |
| * PERSIA | 8009 | W. A. Wheler | 8th ,, |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. P. Jephson | 15th ,, |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 22nd ,, |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 29th ,, |
| * PLASSY | 7405 | C. F. Preston | 6th July |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 13th ,, |
| * PENINSULAR | 5787 | T. Leigh | 20th ,, |
| M.L. PLASSY | 7405 | C. F. Preston | 27th ,, |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich | 4,119 | 1st June, 1901. |
| * MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | A. Bilaffer | 4,769 | 1st July, 1901. |

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | G. Klansberger | 4,351 | 1st June, 1901. |
| MARIA VALERIE. P. | Berberovich | 4,235 | in Aug., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8. |
| Available for 12 months | ,, 1,159 | ,, 687 8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,235 | 25th May, 1901 |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. R. RUBATTINO. | 4,680 | G. Canepa | 15th June, 1901 |
| ,, SINGAPORE. | 2,850 | E. Pizzarello. | 15th July, 1901 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| Single. | Return Tickets | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets, 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. | |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class 605 | 907-8 | 908 | 1,028-8 | 1,100 |
| 2nd ,, 367-8 | 660 | 577-8 | 605 | 660 |
| 3rd ,, 165 | .. | .. | – | – |

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,660, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

### CHEAP PASSAGE HOME.

THE ANCHOR LINE.



S.S. "SCINDIA" of 4802 TONS, will sail for MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL about 5th June.

She has excellent first-class accomodation in large two berthed cabins for 12 Passengers only. The Cabins are situated on the top of the Bridge Deck.

She carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage Rate Rs. 490- nett.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.


WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.


## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Aboas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1901.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDUS | 6,257 | Riquier | 6th June 1901. |
| NATAL | 4,232 | Bouis | 4th July, 1901. |
| SALAZIE | 4,235 | Girard | 1st Aug., 1901. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)



S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KOWRI, 4,404 tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th May, 1901.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

### THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

*Only one Trial will satisfy.*

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY,


WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)



TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.

| | Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. | Pts. as. |
|---|---|---|
| | Per doz. | |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" | 29 0 | 16 8 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" | 36 0 | 19 0 |

BREAKFAST WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COTES ST. EULALIE | 10 0 | 6 0 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" | 13 8 | 7 0 |

DINNER WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour" | 16 0 | 8 8 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" | 23 8 | 12 8 |
| GRAVES (white Bordeaux) | 19 0 | 10 0 |

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.



BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.
TAPP SAUCE
AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.
ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.
ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.



THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDELAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGAR IN BOTTLES.
SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| CREME DE MENTE. | CREME DE NOYAU |
| MARASCHINO DE ZARA. | MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle. |
| FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH | KIRSCHENWASSER. |
| KUMMEL. | ANNISETTE. |
| MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES. | SWEDISH WINE. |

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILS.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.



THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

| BRANDIES. | WHISKIES. | WINES. |
|---|---|---|
| LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old. | ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR. | SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS. |
| JULES ROBINS O. P. | WATSON'S CLUB. | FROM |
| COURVOISIERS | GILBEY'S PROVOST, | THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS, |
| AUSTRALIAN | ,, SPEY ROYAL. | W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE |
| GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL. | DAWSON'S PERFECTION. | HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS |
| THOS DUNKIN'S. | UAM VAR. | LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD, |
| &c., &c., &c. | MATHER'S 3 Stars. | &c. &c. &c. |
| | &c. &c. &c | |



A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

*ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.



TO TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25's at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.



SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

| | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Kitchener per 100 | 4 | 0 | India per 100 | 2 | 8 |
| Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped ,, | 4 | 0 | Extra No. 1 ,, | 2 | 4 |
| Queen Olga extra ,, ,, ,, | 4 | 0 | Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Imperial ,, | 4 | 0 | Extra No. 2 ,, | 1 | 12 |
| Star ,, | 3 | 0 | Tommy's Gold tipped ,, | 1 | 8 |
| Aromatic ,, | 2 | 12 | Extra No. 3 ,, | 1 | 8 |
| Extra No. 1 Gold tipped ,, | 2 | 8 | Extra popular ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Extra ,, | 2 | 12 | | | |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "MAHRATTA," under voyage charter to the B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., has ARRIVED from RANGOON and is DISCHARGING CARGO into Nos. 12 and 13 Sheds, VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING to Messrs. TURNER MORRISON and Co., the Owners' Agents, and any Claims Consignees may have for short or damaged Cargo should be made to the Captain of the Vessel. The B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., will not entertain any claims for Cargo per S. S. "Mahratta."

S. S. "ETTRICKDALE"

ARRIVED 18TH MAY, 1901.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LD., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1901.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, upto 1 P.M., on 28th May, 1901. for

(1). the Construction of Roads on Agripada Estate.

(2). for the completion of Gilder Street.

The necessary information as to conditions of Contract, &c., can be seen at the Engineer's office between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any working day.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from GRADUATES are invited for the POST of PROFESSOR, Government College, Jubbulpore. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 in five years. The applicant should be able to teach English and Mathematics. Applications with statement of age, qualifications and testimonials should be submitted prepaid to the undersigned by the 10th June 1901, at the latest. Rejected Applications will not be answered nor will they be returned.

A. MONRO,
Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces.
Dated Camp, the 17th May, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 263 OF 1899.

FORBES, FORBES and COMPANY, LIMITED...Plaintiffs.

vs.

NYAMUTBAI, widow of ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY, TYABJI ALIBHOY, ABDULHOOSEIN ALIBHOY, and MAHOMED BHOY ALIBHOY, AMANBAI ALIBHOY, and VAZEERABAI ALIBHOY, all minors by their guardian-ad-litem ABDOOL HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, being respectively the widow and children and the heirs of the said ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY and his legal representatives, MOTAMARY NARAYENRAO, and NOOROODIN EBRAHIM .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21th day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Forbes, Forbes and Company Limited, in priority to any charge the 7th Defendant Motamary Narayenrao may have upon the title, deeds and property in respect of any decree whatsoever, and of the first six Defendants, viz.—Nyamatbai Tyabji Alibhoy, Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy, Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy, Amanbai Alibhoy, and Vazeerabai Alibhoy, respectively or of any one or more of them, in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 197 5 9 square yards or thereabouts, being held on Fazendari tenure and of which Vallabdas Bhugwandas is or was the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhajipala Lane or Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, all of which premises are bounded as follows ;—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purmanandas Jeewandas deceased, on or towards the West partly by property formerly owned or occupied by the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally deceased, partly by property belonging to the Juma Musjid, and partly by property lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla but now to Tajbhoy Mithaiwala, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhajipala Street aforesaid, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 762, and Street Nos. 12-14, and are now in the possession of William Garrod Mayhew, Esq. Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 25th day of September, 1899, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off th palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"EL ALIENTOS."

The Genuine Articles Very Choice,

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES in Bombay, Bandora, Matheran, Lanauli and along line of Railway. Also full sized Billiard table complete. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

NEW NOVELTIES in Table and Wall Decorations at cheapest Prices. Well-known house for all Useful and Fancy Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Eldon Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

CINEMATOGRAPH at home: with the introduction of Kinora one can enjoy scenes of moving pictures in his chair at Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co. opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactarily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 23 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intone, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branche A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contwins valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches. Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

# PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

## DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

## REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

| LARGE SIZES. | | Rs. | A. | SMALL SIZES, | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ............. | per 100 | 4 | 12 | ROYAL............. | per 100 | 3 | 12 |
| EXTRA ............. | " | 3 | 12 | EXTRA............. | " | 3 | 0 |
| IMPERIAL ........ | " | 2 | 12 | IMPERIAL ...... | " | 2 | 8 |
| EXTRA FINE | | | | FINE ............. | " | 2 | 4 |
| GOLD TIPPED... | per 50 | 2 | 12 | PRINCESS ........ | " | 1 | 8 |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

## V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

### ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 12 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....................Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 232 10 0 |
| 35 | 173 11 0 | 35 | 224 10 0 | 35 | 289 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .................. Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.............. " 11,00 000
Uncalled Capital........... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|---|
| For 2 Years | ........................ | 5½ |
| " 1 Year | ........................ | 5 " |
| " 6 Months | ........................ | 4½ " |
| " 3 Months | ........................ | 4 " |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

12, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ............£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...............£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....................$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .........................$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G'
JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application. Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1901, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Mill property, belonging to the Dhun Mills, Limited, under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Trust Deed, dated 1st August, 1899, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,500 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818 A. and which said piece is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north-west by land of Babajee Angria or Nagoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphinstone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road; and.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate without the Fort of Bombay at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,293 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A and which said piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshi, Bhasker Crishna Govind and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder and which said lands or ground firstly and secondly hereinbefore described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited. The above two pieces of land are held under a lease dated the 29th day of August, 1883 and made between Nusserwjanee Ardesir Hormarjee of the one part and the Dhun Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of April, 1883, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 200, together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land and together with all and singular the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and things which are upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Holland & Moss, Ld., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, 1901, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort, consisting of gentlemen's, ladies', and babies' boots and shoes of sorts and sizes. To be sold in pairs to suit buyers.

Bombay, May 20th, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, cushioned sofas and chairs, etc.

2 sofas, 4 arm and 4 without arm easy chairs by John Roberts,

1 coffee roaster and 1 coffee grinding machine.

1 D. B. C. F.—12 bore gun by Harvey with ammunition in case.

On account of the concerned—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 cases each | 125 lbs. | gunpowder tea. | |
| 2 " " | 60 " | " " | |
| 35 boxes " | 10 " | pekoe tea. | |
| 15 " " | 6 " | flowery orange pekoe tea. | |
| 7 cases " | 25 " | pekoe tea. | |
| 18 boxes " | 10 " | pekoe tea. | |
| 24 " " | 12 " | orange pekoe tea. | |
| 15 " " | 100 " | broken orange pekoe tea. | |
| 50 " " | 50 " | orange pekoe tea. | |

By order of Mr. Girjashunker Vajeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Badshaw and Co.—

R. S. I. 5-8—4 bales carpets.
B. S. E.—2 bales carpets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new Royal Enfield bycicle.
1 light strong victoria.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
1 light dog cart.

By order of Messrs. B. M. Patkar and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

10 new "Sterling" bicycles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT LANOWLEE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Resident Engineer's Bungalow, Lanowlee, the handsome and substantial made blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, glassware, crockeryware, mahogany square piano by Richard Lapp and Sons, S. B. 450 express rifle, gentlemen's Poliard bicycle, standing and table lamps, copper utensils, &c., the property of the late H. Mc P. Mitchell, Esquire, Resident Engineer.

The property is on view.

Also the property of Dr. Cooke—

1 light ribbed dog-cart.
1 four-wheeled dog-cart with brake.
1 showy bay Arab horse.
2 sets of harness.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PURBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Bai Bumae Khurshedji Wadia, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardesir Hormarsjee Wadia, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the message tenement, or Bungalow standing thereon, called the Purble House, bearing Collector No. 6192, survey No. 39 and Register No. 39, situate at Matheran, in the sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 10 guntas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 39, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Karvallo, and on the north and south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATEDWARE, BENTWOOD AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe, by order of the concerned and on account of the Manufacturers, a choice collection of Japanese curiosities, large and small cabinets biscuit porcelain, table ornaments, animal figures, rich Bohemian glassware, also majolica and terra cottaware, platedware suitable for hotels and clubs, Morocco leather Gladstone bags, travelling bags with fittings, plush companions, Austrian safes, binoculars, lady's silk umbrellas, keyless ball clock suitable for drawing-room, large and small carpets, English and Bentwood furniture such as sofas, chairs, rocking, office and revolving chairs, dining table, dressing tables, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, No. 7 Watson's Buildings, top floor, next to Singer Manufacturing Co. the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Canji, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drinks table and hanging lamps, carpets, picture, sewing machine, ebonized grand solid iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co. (expressly built for India) in very good order, one English fire proof safe on stand by Jones Bros. etc., etc., the property of C. B. ROLINSON Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late MR. WILLIAM SMART, consisting of old furniture, copper utensils, wearing apparel, books, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the three houses No. 9 and 10, 2 and 3, 55 and 59 situate at Pirkhan Lane.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, on TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate property, guns and other property.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Matarpakhari Lane Abawady No. 1 Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., table and hanging lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. BURY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 60, Nepean-Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the household furniture, piano, horses, carriages, plants, etc., the property of HEUGH S. SYMONS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong bay waler gelding, aged, quiet in harness, regular worker, a handsome strong-built victoria, set of single harness, and a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. I. P. THOMSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one sweet toned piano by Rose & Co., &c. &c., the property of Mr. H. BLANCHARD.

Catalogues will be published and the property be on view four days before the sale,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1901.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE OF FURTHER DAMAGED BAGS OF SUGAR. Ex. S.S. CURRACHEE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter & Co., representing the owners and consignees of cargo per s.s. Kurrachee, Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Shed, Victoria Docks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and risk of the concerned, the following bags of sugar landed damaged from the steamer Kurrachee in small convenient lots. The bags are now lying at the Docks and can be inspected at any time. The purchaser or purchasers will have to pay at once a deposit or 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money, and pay the balance and all Customs and Town duties, extra fees and clearing charges, and remove the bags before 25th inst. viz:—

S. H. C. 755 bags damaged by water.
G. M. A. and Co. 221 bags damaged by water.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, May 20, 1901

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor:—

MARTIN, Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, at 4-30 P.M.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1901 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 14th May, 1901.

B. SMITH & COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the above Firm hitherto carried on from 2, Esplanade Road, Bombay, has been THIS DAY TRANSFERRED to CALCUTTA, and in future all communications and payments should be addressed to—

NORMAN McLEOD,
31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
Attorney for J. M. McLEOD,
Liquidator.
B. SMYTH & Co., Ld., (in Liquidtn.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of CHIEF AUDIT CLERK in charge of the Trustees Audit Office under the Secretary.

The salary of the post is Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 for approved service to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The officer selected will be required to join the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and business experience, and not less than 25 years of age.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned not later than NOON ON MONDAY, May 27th, 1901.

By Order,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, 15th May, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks. | The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 marks.

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest prize will be event. 500,000 Marks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Premium | of | 300,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 200,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 100,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 75,000 | Marks |
| 2 Prizes | of | 70,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 65,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 60,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 55,000 | Marks |
| 2 Prizes | of | 50,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 40,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 30,000 | Marks |
| 1 Prize | of | 20,000 | Marks |
| 16 Prizes | of | 10,000 | Marks |
| 56 Prizes | of | 5,000 | Marks |
| 103 Prizes | of | 3,000 | Marks |
| 156 Prizes | of | 2,000 | Marks |
| 3 Prizes | of | 1,500 | Marks |
| 612 Prizes | of | 1,000 | Marks |
| 1030 Prizes | of | 300 | Marks |
| 20 Prizes | of | 250 | Marks |
| 76 Prizes | of | 200 | Marks |
| 36043 Prizes | of | 169 | Marks |
| 9092 Prizes | of | 150, 148, 115, 100 M. | |
| 10880 Prizes | of | 78, 45, 21 Marks | |

in all 59,000 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000 increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 55,000 in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

18 shill. for a full ticket.
9 „ for a half ticket.
4 „ 6d. for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittence of money can be made by English Banknotes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Orders.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Cure | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | £94 1-4 | = unchanged. |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £101 1-2 | = — 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | £108 | = unchanged |
| 3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities | £63 5-16 | = do. |
| Bar Silver in London | 27 1-2 | = plus 1-8 |
| „ New York | 60 | = plus 3-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25 16 1-2 | = unchanged |
| Do New York | 4·88 | = plus 1-8 |
| Discount Bank of England | 4 per cent | unchanged |
| Do Short London Bills | 3 7-8 do | do. |
| Do Indian Bank Bills | 3 7-8 do | do. |

Silver to Bombay £170,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull Manchester was quiet but steady. Total Sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Surats nil. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 11-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 9,000 bales. |
| Do. last year | 6,300 „ |
| Exports to Great Britain | 10,000 „ |
| Do. Continent | 3,000 „ |
| Mid.-Uplands | 8 1-16 |
| Futures, month of Aug. | 7·25 = — 8 |
| Do. Do. Dec. | 7·01 = — 7 |

Tone firm.

Receipts of Produce arrived into Bombay, during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday 17th May:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 10,562 bales. |
| Wheat | 13,931 cwts. |
| Linseed | 21,121 „ |
| Rapeseed | 33,911 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 1,510 „ |
| Poppyseed | 8,469 „ |
| Groundnuts | nil. |
| Castorseed | 7,294 „ |
| Rice | 15,723 „ |
| Myrabollams | 1,439 „ |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 57,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 46,000 |
| „ Continent | 53,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 500,000 |
| at Interior Ports | 420,000 |

Rapeseed Brown 39 = plus 6d. May June Hamburg sellers.

Tone firm.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

The markets in Bombay have all been more or less closed to-day on account of the solar eclipse.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change to report from yesterday's rates and the tone is quiet but steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic Transfers | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| „ Demand | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| 3 months' sight Credits | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| „ Francs | 169 3-4 |
| 30 days' sight Hongkong | 146 |
| „ Shanghai | 198 1-2 |
| „ Japan | 147 1-2 |

COTTON.

Market quiet with prices of ready cotton a shade easier on account of the decline advised from Liverpool and New York.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Market steady. Business reported at Rs. 9-15.

RAPESEED.—Prices all unchanged, market steady.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore | 6 | 7 |
| Yellow Cawnpore | 7 | 6 |
| Yellow Guzerat | 7 | 14 |

POPPYSEED.—Firmer. Price has risen to Rs. 8-8.

CASTORSEED.—Unchanged at 33 1-2.

WHEAT.—Steady at Rs. 4-11 to Rs. 4-12.

The Government Paper market was practically closed. The quoted rates were Rs. 95-2 for cash and Rs. 95-3 for account.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 94 1-4 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 63 5-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 1-2 |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Jelunga left this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY, 17.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nankin (extra) arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia which left Bombay on the 4th instant, arrived at Marseilles to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 17th instant.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th May as compared with the statement of 7th May:—

| LIABILITIES. | May 7. Rs. | A. | P. | May 14. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,03,50,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,03,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,71,31,311 | 11 | 5 | 1,76,11,357 | 4 | 6 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 6,33,31,364 | 10 | 4 | 6,37,50,746 | 1 | 6 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 3,14,799 | 8 | 7 | 3,31,609 | 11 | 8 |
| Sundries | 20,35,923 | 7 | 3 | 20,48,111 | 12 | 9 |
| Rs. | 11,31,66,459 | 5 | 7 | 11,40,91,824 | 14 | 5 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 61,64,962 | 0 | 0 | 51,92,452 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Investmts. | 65,43,766 | 0 | 0 | 73,30,351 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 3,22,81,785 | 2 | 8 | 3,20,91,254 | 9 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. | 1,99,57,477 | 14 | 4 | 2,03,75,406 | 15 | 11 |
| Bills discounted, &c. | 2,04,29,667 | 8 | 7 | 2,06,19,474 | 3 | 1 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 10,97,718 | 10 | 1 | 12,80,995 | 7 | 10 |
| Bullion | 4,186 | 8 | 10 | 3,410 | 6 | 5 |
| Dead Stock | 16,14,011 | 12 | 2 | 16,11,959 | 7 | 2 |
| Stamps | 13,606 | 6 | 8 | 13,079 | 2 | 1 |
| Sundries | 9,14,486 | 4 | 7 | 8,81,240 | 5 | 1 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 87,37,602 | 10 | 2 | 96,42,479 | 6 | 4 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,56,05,188 | 7 | 6 | 1,50,49,721 | 15 | 6 |
| Rs. | 11,31,66,459 | 5 | 7 | 11,40,91,824 | 14 | 5 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office | 1,08,976 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 5,85,972 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 4,19,382 | Inc. |
| Post Bills | 16,810 | Inc. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 12,075 | Inc |
| Loans | 1,90,531 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 4,17,929 | Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills | 1,89,807 | Inc. |
| Cash at Head Office | 9,04,877 | Inc. |
| Cash at Branches | 5,55,467 | Dec. |

THE floods in the Kabul River early this month worked havoc at Nowshera. Timely precautions saved the bridge of boats, as the boats were allowed to swing down stream on their cables; but the pontoon bridge, over which the 2ft. 6in. railway had been laid, was completely wrecked. It appears that a large number of logs were lying on either bank of the river, as usual at this time of year. These were drawn into the current, struck the pontoon bridge, and carried it bodily away. The pontoon boats and logs then swept down stream, wrecking another bridge of boats lower down. In due course they began to make their appearance in the Indus at Kushalgarh, where strenuous efforts were being made to save the bridge of boats. It was seen that the only way of effecting this was to sink the derelict boats. This was promptly done, and they now lie at the bottom of the Indus. The loss must be considerable. The pontoon bridge belonged to the Attock crossing, but it had been taken up to Nowshera in order that the railway crossing might be made. The net result is that the Nowshera, Dargai Railway has now no direct connection with the north-western main line, as the Kabul River has no longer its pontoon bridge.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water 0-11m., 1-6a. Low water, 6-3m., 6-58a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Badham Pile and Co., 4-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits. Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquiry on Saturday, in Kumbekar Street, into the death of Sakinabi, a Mahomedan girl, aged three years. On Friday afternoon last, the mother of the deceased left her playing on the landing of the third storey of her house in Kumbekar Street. Soon after an alarm was raised that the child had fallen from a window on the landing, overlooking the gully. When she was picked up life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death."

A PIECE OF GARLIC IN THE LARYNX.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Banubai, a Hindu girl, aged 5 years. On Tuesday morning, while returning from the bazaar, the child's mother found her lying on the floor apparently choking. Believing that the state of the child might be due to something sticking in her throat, her mother put her finger down the child's throat to pull it out. She felt something hard, but could not succeed in drawing it out. The deceased explained by signs that she had swallowed a piece of garlic. She was conveyed to the hospital, where an operation was performed, and the garlic was drawn out. Eventually she succumbed death being due to asphyxia, following the presence of a foreign body in the larynx. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—At the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Ahmed Khalifa Ahmed, aged 13 years. About ten days ago the deceased went to a tea shop in Kasai Mohola and asked for a glass of sherbet, ice and soda. Mahomed Adam, a servant in the shop, told him to wait, as he was busy, But the boy becoming importunate Mahomed gave him a slight push. The latter was knocked against a chatti containing hot kanji which was upset. The contents fell on him and he was badly scalded. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

KHOJA SUFFERERS FROM THE FIRE AT VERSOWA.—It will be remembered that in consequence of the extensive fire which occurred a short time ago at Versowa, a seaport town near the Andheri Railway station, a large number of the inhabitants were rendered homeless and lost all their effects. Among the sufferers were many Khojas, followers of His Highness the Aga Khan, whose pitiable condition was drawn to the notice of His Highness. With the affectionate solicitude with which the Aga Khan watches over the welfare of those who acknowledge him as their spiritual leader, His Highness ordered prompt relief to be afforded to the Khoja sufferers. Accordingly his Mookhi, Kamaria Ismail, and some members of the Jamat proceeded to Versowa a few days ago and distributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 amongst the Khoja sufferers, thereby enabling them to resume their usual avocations.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals held on Friday last and presided over by Dr. J. Pollen, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—That this Committee express and record their deep sorrow at the death of the late lamented Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart, the founder of the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, who for a period of 21 years as a member of the Executive Committee and as a Trustee not only took an unceasing interest in the furtherance of the humane objects of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and who not only established the Hospital at a cost of half a lac of rupees but continued to give from time to time substantial and magnificent sums of money in the shape of large donations for the maintenance of the Hospital. These benefactions in the aggregate amount to the munificent sum of Rupees 1,60,000 (one lac and sixty thousand.) Besides this the late lamented Baronet was always ready to give the Committee the benefit of his vast experience and practical knowledge in respect of several important questions in connection with the Society and Hospital. By the death of this great and generous benefactor the Society and, the Hospital have sustained a grievous and irreparable loss. The Committee offer their heart-felt sympathy to the present Baronet, to the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and to the Petit family. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the present Baronet and to the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit."

### ALLEGED FALSE DECLARATION.

MR. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has, at the Esplanade Police Court, given his decision in a case in which Venayek Krishnajee Nulkar was charged, in that he corruptly used, or attempted to use, as true a declaration made by him before the Deputy Hoozoor Collector and Magistrate, Poona, by submitting to the Collector of Bombay an application, under Bombay Act 2 of 1891, for an Engineer's certificate of competency under section 21 of that Act, knowing the said declaration to be false in a material particular. The accused, who was prosecuted at the instance of Mr. G.F. Keatinge, first Assistant Collector of Bombay, was also charged with attempting to use as a true certificate a certificate required under the said Act, knowing the same to be false in a material particular.

The magistrate remarked that the gist of the first charge was that, in his application for an engineer's certificate of competency, the accused made a declaration which contained this clause—"I further declare that the statement (f) contains a true and correct account of the whole of my services without exception," whereas the date of the termination of the accused's service given in statement (f) as the 31st March 1900, was alleged to be untrue and incorrect, and that to the knowledge of the accused. The gist of the second charge was that the certificate forwarded by the accused with his application, above mentioned, had been fraudulently altered with regard to the period of service covered by the certificate, and that, it had been so altered in order to bring the period of service down to a later date than it included, the actual date not being sufficiently recent to qualify the accused to present himself at the examination for a certificate. There had been a considerable amount of evidence called to fix the date when the accused's service as an apprentice at the factory of Penbar's Cotton Manufacturing and Cutlery Company, Limited, at Dhulia, terminated. The evidence of the engineer and manager of the company showed that the service terminated not later than the 13th March 1900. The accused had called evidence to show that his service extended up to the middle of April 1900. The evidence, in the opinion of the magistrate, was conclusive that the accused's period of service did not extend beyond the 13th March 1900; and this evidence was very strongly corroborated by the accused's own statement in an application made to the Collector of Bombay on the 23rd June 1900. No effort had been made by the accused or by those who appeared on his behalf to explain away this very clear indication of the actual date of the termination of his service. The magistrate therefore found that the period of accused's service terminated on the 10th March 1900, and not on the 31st March 1900. This being fixed, it was clear that the date in the certificate as the date of the termination of the service was incorrect. It was proved, and not disputed by the accused, that this was the certificate which he forwarded as the certificate required by the rules, with his application, to be admitted to the October examination. Was this false statement, then, as to the date of the termination of the period of service, a false statement of a material particular? The evidence of Mr. Edwardes shewed that the substitution of the 31st March for the 10th March was a false statement in a material particular. And it was quite clear upon the evidence that the certificate was not granted by the persons by whom it was signed in its present state. The accused's letters further shewed that the accused himself was fully aware of the actual date of the termination of his period of service, and that he made the false statements in the declaration, and forwarded the false certificate with his application with full knowledge of the falsity of both. His Worship convicted the accused upon both the charges framed against him. In awarding punishment upon these convictions, his Worship took into consideration the fact that the accused is a young man of apparently excellent antecedents, and that these convictions would probably in themselves be a severe punishment, and that he did not succeed in effecting his object. But, said his Worship, he was also bound to consider the fact that he knew perfectly well what he was doing, and that he deliberately made this false declaration and forwarded this false certificate after he had endeavoured, but failed, to induce others to commit an offence for his benefit. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' simple imprisonment under section 200, Indian Penal Code, to be followed by six weeks' simple imprisonment under section 198, Indian Penal Code.

THE annual Sipi fair was held near Simla in the Rana of Koti's territory, and the usual large gathering of hill people attended. The popularity of the fair among Simla residents has somewhat waned of late years, and there were not many Europeans present. The Government offices at Simla were closed for the fair holiday. The usual heavy burst of rain on the fair day swept over the station in the morning.

### MORE ABOUT BIRD-DESTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—In continuation of my letter on the ruthless destruction of birds published in your issue of the 10th instant I beg you to kindly admit the following extracts for the information of such your readers as are ignorant of the very great cruelty perpetrated in obtaining feathers for the gratification of personal vanity:—

I "To me it always seems," Mrs. Lemon went on to say, "that, the moment one sees one of these unnatural headgears, one hears the screams of the starving nestlings. And the cruelty is that all these birds are killed in the breeding season, when the plumage is finest. In the case of some species which are being extirpated for the sake of their feathers, the most unutterable cruelties are practised. Thus, it is a well-known fact that when the smaller gulls and sea swallows, or terns, are shot for their wings, the fowlers are in such a hurry to seize their booty that they don't wait to kill the wounded birds, but they merely wrench the wings off, and cast the birds back to die of slow agony on the water." ....

"And what is more, the wretches engaged in this work at last come to take a pleasure in it, and they regard it as good sport. They have actually been heard to say that when the birds are having their wings wrenched off they 'cry or scream just like a child.'"—Church Family Newspaper, August 25, 1899.

II "Do we stop to consider how these heads and bodies, wings and feathers, are obtained? Think of the cruelty and torture of plucking feathers from live birds, and stripping skins from quivering bodies. Yet this is precisely what is done. A minister had printed over his signature this statement:—In Louisville I saw in an apple orchard a man catching Southern red-birds in a trap. He 'skinned them alive' before my eyes. He was paid fifty cents a piece for their skins. Every red bird I have seen since, in milliners' shops or in church or on the streets, has re-called that blear-eyed man, bloody-handed amid the sweet fragrance and song of that peaceful orchard. Five hundred thousand skins of this species alone have been used this fall."—"Birds' Nests" by Rev. William J. Day.

I humbly hope that a perusal of the above two extracts will induce some of your well to do and humanitarian readers to resolve to do what they can to stop the destruction of birds for millinery purposes in this country. I specially appeal to the Jains and other religiously humane Hindus who annually spend large sums of money for the protection of animals, to liberally subscribe to the funds of the great London Society for the Protection of Birds and its newly started Indian branch.

Who will undertake to appeal to Government and get the following two foreign laws for the protection of birds adopted in this country?

I The Swiss law forbids the use of snares, traps, nets, or other contrivances for catching or decoying birds."—"Animal World," Feb. 1899.

II. "The Arkansas legislature has passed a law making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of dols. 2,500 to dols. 50,00 to wear a bird on a hat."—"Vegetarian Magazine." Chicago, Dec 15, 1900.

I have been doing what very little I can—YOURS, etc.

LABHSHANKER LAXMIDAS.

Nagar Wado, Junagad, May 14.

### OPENING CEREMONY OF THE "FERRIS PAVILION" AT SADRA.

ABOUT two years ago the inhabitants of Sadra District decided to erect a memorial building to perpetuate the memory of the late Lieut. J. T. Ferris son of the Political Agent, Colonel W. B. Ferris, who had endeared himself to the people by his urbanity and charm of manner during occasional visits to this town. It was decided that the memorial building should take the form of a pavilion, to be made over to the local municipal body as a free gift to the people of this station, where they could indulge in games and open-air passtimes. It is attractively situated near the bungalow of the Assistant Political Agent, of Swiss cottage style, with carved wood and Mangalore tiled roof. On Saturday week all Sadra was present to witness the opening ceremony by the Political Agent, Colonel W. B. Ferris. Amongst those present were Maharaja Jalamsingji of Jodhpur, with Mr. Hormajshaw Dinshaw Ghandi, the chiefs of Mansa, Warsoda, Ilol, and Khedawada, Rao Bahadur Narbheram, Dr. Shapurji M. Mehta, Rao Sahib Parbhuram Mooljl, Messrs. Ambalal, and Himatlal, and Mr. and Mrs. Rustomji H. Mowji, and many others. Mr. Rustamji H. Mowji, the Honorary Secretary of the Lieut, J. T. Ferris Memorial Fund, gave a short history and description of the building. He heartily thanked Captain W. M. P. Wood and Rao Bahadurs Dayashanker and Narbheram, for their advice and assistance in connection with the work. He was followed by Rao Sahib Parbhuram Moolji, who as chairman of the "Ferris Memorial Fund," while requesting the Political Agent to declare the "Ferris Pavilion" open, eulogised the valuable services which Mr. Rustomji, H. Mowji, had rendered.

Colonel Ferris, who appeared much affected, spoke of the personal sorrow which he had been called upon to endure in the death of his son, and expressed his deep gratitude to all those who had manifested their sympathy with him and Mrs. Ferris in their sad bereavement. After thanking them for perpetuating the memory of his beloved son, who he knew had a great affection for the people of this district, he referred in very grateful and feeling terms to the untiring energy and zeal displayed by Mr. Rustamji H. Mowji in supervising the construction of the Pavilion, which he had managed to erect at a marvellously moderate cost and unaided by any technical or engineering skill, under his personal supervision, with disregard of personal comfort and at a sacrifice of his own professional work. He further publicly complimented Mr. Rustomji for the disinterested services he was rendering to charitable and other public movements Lieut.-Colonel Ferris announced his intention to present them with a complete out-fit for the different games, and of awarding annual prizes, for which he gave Mr. Rustomji one hundred rupees, and he concluded by declaring the "Ferris Pavilion" open.

Assistant Surgeon Shapurji M. Mehta, thanked Colonel & Mrs. Ferris on behalf of those present, for presiding and referred to the valuable services which Colonel and Mrs. Ferris had rendered during the recent famine, and exhorted those present to imitate the example of brave and kind hearted English gentlemen and ladies, who without any ties of country, race, or religion, but out of pure humanity sacrificed for the natives of this country, their health, their comfort, and in too many instances their lives.

The function terminated after the usual distribution of flowers and "pan supari."

### SHIP-BORNE RATS AND PLAGUE.

THE Local Government Board have issued a circular dated April 29, to all local sanitary authorities, calling attention to the "Plague Memorandum" issued by the Board on October 9, 1900, and enclosing a "further Memorandum" which has been prepared by the Board's medical officer, with regard to the risk of importing plague into this country by means of plague-infected rats on board ships, and the steps which should be taken by sanitary authorites of seaports with the view of preventing the introduction of the disease in this way.

The "further Memorandum" is as follows:—

"In view of the susceptibility of the rat to plague, and of risk, therefore, of importation into this country by shipping of plague-infected rats, sanitary authorities of seaports should be on the alert to prevent introduction of the disease into their districts in this way.

"1. On the arrival in port of a vessel whereon during the voyage, plague or sickness suspected to be plague has occurred, measures should be taken to secure the destruction of the rats on board the vessel. Until this has been done endeavour should be made to prevent rats leaving the ship by mooring the vessel a sufficient distance from other ships and from the shore, and by placing guards on cables and hawsers in use for mooring purposes.

"2 In the case of vessels that have come from places infected with plague, but on board of which no plague or suspected plague has occurred, strict inquiry should be made on their arrival in port as to mortality or sickness among rats during the voyage. Should this have occurred, the authority would do well to obtain the body of a sick rat for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the malady affecting those animals on board the vessel. In the event of the malady being found to be plague the ship should be dealt with as under paragraph 1.

"3. Exceptional sickness or mortality among rats on board any vessel within the district, whatever may have been her port of departure, should be viewed with suspicion and as giving occasion for action similar to that indicated under paragraph 2.

"4. Rats when destroyed on shipboard should not be handled; they should be at once cremated.

"5. In the event of rats on board any ship being found to be infected with plague, all parts of the vessel frequented by those animal should, as far as possible, be disinfected.

"6. The authorities of seaport towns invaded by plague should endeavour to secure the destruction of the rats in the town, not least those inhabiting the docks and quayside warehouses. Measures should be taken to guard against shore rats making their way on board vessels lying in the port, and attempt made to destory all rats on board ships about to proceed on their voyage. Captains of such vessels should be urged to take steps during the ensuing voyage for the destruction of rats that may have remained alive on board their vessels notwithstanding the action of the local authority."

"W. H. POWER, Medical Officer."
"Local Government Board, Medical Department, April, 1901."

### THE EXPLOSION AT TRIMULGHERRY.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN MOLESWORTH.

THE court martial on Captain H. E. Molesworth, No. 9 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, began at Secunderabad, on Friday 17th May. Brigadier-General Plowden, Commanding Belgaum District, was president, and eight senior officers constituted the Court. Captain Kay, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, was prosecutor and Major Quinton, Commanding 49th Battery, R. F. A., appeared as the prisoner's friend and conducted the defence, while Captain Wood was Judge Advocate-General.

Colonel Branker, Commanding R. H. A., Trimulgherry, affirmed that it was the duty of officers commanding the battery to take all necessary precautions in the emptying of shells. On being cross examined he replied that the absence of an officer from the gun-shed in no way contributed to the accident. There was absolutely no clue to the cause of the accident, and he had no reason to believe that any irregularities took place which could have been prevented by the presence of an officer. Subsequent to the accident, when the shells continued to be emptied, a certain amount of grit from small stones was found in some of them. Sergeant-Major Edwards, R. G. A., said he accompanied Captain Molesworth to the gun-shed on the morning of the accident and found everything working satisfactorily. The regulations for laboratory operations were displayed in the gun-shed and in the barrack room. It was intended to carry out the operations in a tent, but owing to the excessive heat it was decided to carry them out in the gun-shed, where it was cool and shady. Besides, there was a well of water forty yards away. The shells were being emptied in accordance with the regulations.

Sergeant Parry affirmed that an officer was present when he and the others commenced emptying the shells. Everything was carried out in accordance with the regulations.

Captain Molesworth in his statement said that at the time of the explosion he had other duties to perform. In addition to commanding the battery, he was Field Officer of the week at Trimulgherry and also Field Officer of the week for the Royal Artillery. He was instructing three young officers for the H. B. Examination for promotion, and was also Mess Secretary. He had several other duties to perform. The two other officers which the battery were available for duty. He did not detail any officer to be present at the laboratory operations, because the operations were likely to last a long time. As no other officer was available for duty he considered he was carrying out the spirit of the regulations by periodically visiting the operations. He put Sergeant Atkins in charge of the operations when he left the gun-shed, because Atkins was a thoroughly reliable non-commissioned officer in possession of a laboratory certificate. In his opinion the explosion was caused by the presence of grit or foreign matter in the howitzer shell. Paras 7, 40, and 45 influenced him in conducting the laboratory operations in the gun-shed, which was cool and open to the breeze in front and rear. Although the regulations laid down that operations were not to be carried out in a gun-shed, he considered the place he selected though nominally a gun-shed, had ceased to be such when the battery equipment was cleared out of it.

Major Quinton argued the case ably on behalf of Captain Molesworth, and the Assistant Judge Advocate General having summed up the court dissolved.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 5 | 9 | 33 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 12 | 6 | 22 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 16 | 8 | 42 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 10 | 5 | 12 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 7 | 1 | 12 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Total | 56 | 33 | 142 |
| Same date last year | 34 | 30 | 199 |

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri | 10 | 3 | 26 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 8 | 5 | 23 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 10 | 7 | 39 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 22 |
| Total | 38 | 22 | 145 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 95,708 | 79,930 | |
| Same date last year | 46 | 22 | 224 |

BANDRA.

There was 2 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Friday.

### AN AUSTRALIAN TROOPER'S GRATITUDE.

ON the eve of his departure for Australia Trooper Godfrey Fisher, of Hobart, Tasmania, conveys through the "Times" his thanks for the kind treatment which he has received "at home." The scores of Colonials whom Trooper Fisher has met in London are, he says, also loud in praise of the attentions received from Colonel Kelly, at Shorncliffe, and all the officials at the War Office. "The bow of Ulysses may again be strung," concludes the trooper, "and if so, I will not hesitate to pay my own expenses, as I did for this campaign, to take my share in the defence of the Empire of which all Australians are proud. That, I think, is where Kruger "staggered humanity"—to see the colonies rally round the old flag."

ONE of the difficulties of famine relief work is the distress which exists among the poorer members of the upper classes who cannot be reached in the ordinary ways. In Jaipur State, under the Maharaja's directions, a fund was started for "Parda-Nashin" women and indigent men of the better class. The Chairman of the committee, Rev. G. Macalister, has prepared a report, from which it appears that the Fund was well managed, and that excellent work was done. A sum of nearly forty-nine thousand rupees was collected, H. H. the Maharaja contributing Rs. 15,000. Great care was taken in making out the lists, among Hindus only Rajputs, Brahmans, Khatrias, Kayasths, Mahajans, and Dhusars being admitted, and among Mahomedans only those who did not belong to the working classes. For those who, out of feelings of pride, refused to have their names on the general list, a confidential list was provided, and thus the feelings of poor gentlefolk were injured as little as possible. The Maharaja and his Committee are to be congratulated on the success with which the delicate work of relief was attended.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Endeavour, 1,761 tons, Captain G Brecken, cleared on Saturday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Radnorshire, 1,889 tons, Captain C H Birch, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Singapore in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Islanda, 3,363 tons, Captain D F Lee, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta, &c. with a general cargo.

THE s s Florican, 2,382 tons, Captain Andrew Work, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 5th May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE s s Ettrickdale, 2,468 tons, Captain R McKenzie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow 10th April, with a general cargo.

THE s s Mahratta, 3,789 tons, Captain William Peterkin arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 9th May with a cargo of rice.

THE s s Tabaristan, 2,200 tons, Captain K Saunders, cleared on Saturday for Amsterdam and London, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE s s Caledonia, 1,716 tons, Captain William Barton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batoum 25th April, with a cargo of 100,220 cases kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itinda, 3,362 tons, Captain M England arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 7th May with a general cargo, Lieut Barlow, W Yorks, and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 17th May with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Macnamara, Major Davidson, Mrs Waterfield, Mrs Tuloch, Major and Mrs Birch and 2 children, Mr Bath, Mr Hartly, Mr & W Eadie, Mr Stanly, Miss Walrath, Mrs Hamilton, and child, Mrs Hales, Mrs Lowes, Mrs Rice, Mrs Palliser and 4 children, Mr Wiuleter, and 227 deck.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 18.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala — Capt T Y Greet, R N — Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100 — Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N
a Do No 102 — Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N
a Do No 103 — Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N
Lawrence — Comdr R W W Gordon — R I M
Dalhousie — Comdr A J Pifford, R I M — Dry Dock — Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia — Turret-ship
Plassey — Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats
Tenasserim — Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator — Comdr T H Heming, R N — R I M Surveying Ship
Clive — Indian Marine
Nancowry — Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. Date. Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persipolis | 800 | Ibrahim | Persian Gunboat |
| Shandon | 2467 | Anstey | W & A G & Co |
| Patna | 1164 | Watkeys | M M & Co |
| Agnes | 1803 | Edwards | W & A G & Co |
| Ensenada bq | 999 | Morris | |
| Marte | 2359 | de Lacheonde | Bombay Co |
| Commilla | 550 | Howlden | M M & Co |
| Oolobaria | 3420 | Gray | M M & Co |
| Sunda | 2587 | Dowell | P & O Co |
| Rajput | 3615 | Crebbin | T M & Co |
| Afton | 2862 | Robertson | M M & Co |
| Chindwara | 1542 | Shepherd | M M & Co |
| Kilwa | 593 | Whitehead | M M & Co |
| Bcoldana | 2147 | Brooks | M M & Co |
| Caledonia | 1716 | Barton | A Montochoff |
| Dumra | 762 | Boon | M M & Co |
| Florican | 2382 | Work | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Annie | 2445 | Pearman | Dunkirk | 24-5 | T M & Co |
| B | Hooseinee | 994 | Hughes | Jedda | 22-5 | B & P S N Co |
| C | Bullmouth | 2697 | Stratton | Genova | 25-5 | W & A G & Co |
| G | Moshtari | 1110 | Soutor | Mauritius | 20-5 | B & P S N Co |
| H & J | King Arthur | 1047 | Bennett | P Gulf | | B & P S N Co |
| K | Comeric | 2593 | Kennedy | Antwerp | 22-5 | T M & Co |
| M | Nevasa | | Cruess | | | M M & Co |
| N | Lawada | 2124 | Tyrrell | Zanzibar | 5-6 | M M & Co |
| P | Saint Oswald | 1735 | Tindall | Antwerp | 28-5 | F M & Co |
| Q | Pondo | 1764 | Frewis | Hamburg | 26-5 | K N & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | 829 | Brewis | Karachi | 18-5 | Shepd & Co |
| Courland | 992 | Miller | Marmagoa | 18-5 | do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Itinda | 3362 | England | | | M M & Co |
| 2 | Ettrickdale | 2468 | McKenzie | | | F F & Co |
| 3 | Kagoshima Maru | 2729 | | China | 27-5 | N Y Kaisha |
| 4 | Oriental | 3185 | Jephson | | | P & O S N Co |
| 6 | Chusan | 2852 | Daniel | China | 22-5 | P & O Co |
| 12 | Mahratta | 3789 | Peterkin | | | T M & Co |
| 12 | Peninsular | 3047 | Leigh | London | 18-5 | P & O Co |
| 15 | Gorjistan | 2094 | Wall | | | J M & Co |
| 16 | Esmeralda bq | 673 | Pederson | Melbourne | 25-5 | O & Okell |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unity | 929 | Hansen | Rangoon | | Bombay Co |

* Probable date of departure.

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Nivasa s | Cruess | Calcutta |
| 18 | Caledonia s | Barton | Batoum, April 25 |
| | Oriental s | Jephson | London, April 25 |
| | Mahratta s | Piterkin | Rangoon, May 9 |
| | Ettrickdale s | McKinzie | Glasgow, April 10 |
| | Itinda s | England | Rangoon, May 7 |
| | Dumra s | Boon | Karachi, May 17 |
| | Florican s | Work | Calcutta, May 5 |
| | R I M S Lawrence | Gordon | Persian Gulf |
| | Radnorshire s | Barsh | Singapore |
| | Argo s | Dove | Batum, April 7 |
| | Sultan s | Pohlenz | Zanzibar, May 6 |
| | Gairloch s | Cring | Delagoa Bay, Apl 30 |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Oolobaria s | Gray | Calcutta |
| | Eden Hall s | Curtis | Karachi |
| | Peninsular s | Leigh | London |
| | Kola s | Tice | Karachi |
| | Endeavour s | Breckon | Karachi |
| | Islanda s | Lee | Calcutta, &c |
| 19 | Tabaristan s | Saunders | London, &c |

The steamer Kagoshima Maru, entered for loading yesterday, for China and Japan.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

St Oswald s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee and Co.
Nubia s—67 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
Australia s—35 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

St Oswald s—59 cases soap, D Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Eden Hall s—54 boxes clocks, M Kamalsey and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—6 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co.
Persia s—45 cases port, D Dadabhoy.
Arabia s—25 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co; 123 cases provision, &c, D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—170 cases candles, M Essoofbhoy; 70 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 20 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Steinburg s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.
Lindenfels s—56 bales paper, E Mahomedally; 28 bales paper, H Mahomedally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—33 cases provisions, D Cowasjee.
Arabia s—40 cases cognac, D Dadabhoy.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Comeric s—32 bales wool, R Amerchund; 39 bales wool and 81 bales goat hair, Jeewa Elaibux; 24 bales wool and 50 bales goat hair, R Muncherjeb Kooka; 90 cwt old copper, R Keroba, 45 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 14 bales goat hair, H O Hassum and Co; 70 bales wool, P A Dosul; 40 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Oswald s—265 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Tabaristan s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bullmouth s—1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pondo s—150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed and 100 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Annie s—2,000 cwt rapeseed and 4,002 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 3,711 cwt rapeseed and 2,001 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—800 bales cotton, Shingtai Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kagoshima Maru s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales wool and 1,125 cwt myrabollams, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th May 1901.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday the 21st instant, at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO

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Can also be had from

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One out of Numerous Certificates.

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,

Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

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## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 18.

A general decrease of pressure has taken place. The decrease has been brisk to rapid in Upper India, North-East India and Upper and Central Burma. Pressure conditions are now fairly normal over the whole country, except in North-East India and Upper Burma where pressure is in moderate to considerable defect. Pressure is actually lowest in Behar and east of the North-Western Provinces, but an area of low pressure lies against hills and hence conditions are unfavourhble for thunderstorms over the greater part of Bengal. Thunderstorms will probably occur during the day chiefly in Assam and East Bengal. Gradients are unusually steep in Bengal and Burma and strong winds are blowing at the head of the Bay and at Diamond Island. Temperature is considerably to largely below normal in Upper India, South of the Peninsular and Central Districts of the Central Provinces. It is above normal in Burma and Bengal during the past 24 hours. Showers have fallen in Assam, parts of Burma and of Bengal, Mussoorie Hills, and South Peninsula. Sibsagar has received two and-a-half inches, Silchar one and-a-half inches, Dhubri half an inch, Taunggyi, Ranikhet, Cochin, Kurnool and Madura one inch. The weather is more settled over the South Peninsula and fine weather prevails generally except in Assam, East Bengal and parts of Burma, where thunderstorms will probably occur during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in the south, and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5 to 13 below the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Raipur, Belgaum Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the minimum varies from normal by small amounts except at Nagpur, where it is as much as 8 below it. The highest temperature in the shade was 107 at Jacobabad and Jhansi, and the lowest 69 at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam and Karwar. At Colombo humidity has increased and weather is dark and gloomy.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo, Cochin, Nagpur, Mangalore and Karwar, and a few drops at Bangalore.

The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the eastwards of Allahabad is unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain in Ceylon and the extreme south.

The Mail Steamer "Oriental" left Aden on the 12th and experienced light to gentle north-east and south-east winds, passing clouds and south-east swell up to Longitude 53 E. at noon of the 14th; thence to 56° at midnight gentle to moderate south-west winds, heavy rain at times, sharp squall, lightning, thunder and overcast; thence to 65° on the 16th, light to gentle south-west winds and passing clouds; to arrival this morning light north-west wind and occasional cloudy skies.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ........inches | 29 825 |
| Temperature of the Air ........degrees | 86·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ........ | 78·4 |
| Dew Point ........ | 75·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air ........ | 0·705 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .. | 2·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ........degrees | 91·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ........ | 82·7 |
| General Directions of wind* ........ | WNW, NW, WNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ........miles | 234 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—May 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ........ | 83·8 |

SUNDAY—May 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 a.m. ........ | 81·6 |
| 10 a.m. ........ | 85·8 |
| 2 p.m. ........ | 89·2 |
| 4 p.m. ........ | 88·3 |

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col C W Ravenshaw, B | Mr C S B Sinclair, Bo |
| Capt C B Thornhill, B | Mr J M Whitting |
| Capt A A Howell, B | Brig-Gen P D Jeffreys, C B |
| Mr J Hooper, B Cov | Brig-Gen W C Black |
| Mr E O K Leggatt, B Cov | Major-Gen Sir G de C Morton, K C I E, C B |
| Mr F N Fischer, B Cov | Surg-Gen R Harvey |
| Mr J M Macpherson, B Cov | Col H Barnard, C B, C M G |
| Mr T H D La Touche, B | Lieut-Col J F Wilson |
| Mr W C Young, B | Lieut-Col J Moran |
| Mr H Stuart, B | Lieut-Col P H Benson |
| Mr C E Crawley, B | Major W H Bowes |
| Mr M L Oakes, B | Major T P Cooper |
| Mr S Eardley-Wilmot, B | Major F C Grant |
| Mr P G Jacobs, B | Major A H Kelhie |
| Mr S W Coxon, B | Capt E B Cook |
| Mr F E Godfrey, B | Capt H Aplin |
| Mr S Mouse, B | Capt C T Ducat |
| Mr G E Coles, B | Capt P C Searle |
| Mr A C Polwhele, B | Lieut A D Cox |
| Lieut-Col W G King, I M S, M | Lieut E C F Lazenbye |
| Capt C H L Palk, I M S, M | Lieut W G P Murray |
| Mr H F H Gillman, M Cov | Lieut R C Smith |
| Mr J W Hughes, M Cov | Engineer J J Walmsley |
| Mr C V Dalrymple-Hay, M | |
| Mr P C H Snow, Bo Cov | |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major R S Maclagan, R E, B, furl to Oct 1, 1901 | Major H Trevor, 14 days |
| Mr H E Mackenzie, B, 4 mo M C | Major H McConaghy, to April 12, 1901 |
| Mr H W Boileau, B, 6 mo M C | Major J G Downing, 5 mo |
| Mr E Greenwood, Bo, 5 mo M C | Capt R J R Brown, 6 mo |
| Lieut-Col T H Haughton, 3 mo | Lieut T H Campbell, 2 days |
| | Lieut G G T Carmichael, to May 28, 1901. |
| | Lieut A S Bowden, 7 days |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commander G Pointon, B | Major S Smith |
| Mr F W McPherson, B | Lieut W V Richards |
| Mr C A Fleming, B | Second Lieut P M Heath |
| Mr W Keess, M | |


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HULSEBERG—GLASS—April 24, at St John the Evangelist's, Upper Norwood, H Hulseberg, Indian Staff Corps, son of Brig-Surg J W Hulseberg (retired), to Hilda Mary, daughter of the late Major C F Glass, R A.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—May 2, at The Dingle Sydenham Hill, London, Lieut-Colonel D C Davidson, I M S, lately Superintendent of Mahableshwar, Bombay, aged 53.

CHINA.

DEATH.

DAMLA—May 13, at Shanghai, China, Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel Edeljee Maneckjee Damla, of the Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, aged 49 years. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing mother, sisters and friends. (Madras papers please copy.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODI—May 17, at Gowalia Tank Road, Ardesheer, the dearly and beloved son of Mr and Mrs J E Modi, aged 14.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRASER—May 9, at Glen Ronald, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H A Denholm Fraser, R E, of a daughter.

WELSH—April 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of F Welsh, R & K Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

LAURIE—May 7, at Sahibganj, E I R, Peter Graeme, only son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Laurie, aged 5 weeks.


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KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.



# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1901.


## CONSCRIPTION FOR ENGLAND.

GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD, as our telegrams told us on Friday, was interviewed prior to his departure for India, and gave his views on the subject of conscription. He said the present War had confirmed him in the opinion as to the necessity for compulsory service in the British Army. We are not surprised that Sir Hector, "Fighting Mac" as his admirers call him, should express this view, for he is a soldier to the core, was born to the knapsack, so to speak, and can recognise the true man only behind brass-buttons. The Army has done well for him as he has done well for the Army. The Cardwell reforms gave him his opportunity and his conspicuous success had a wonderful effect in stimulating ambitious youths to go and do likewise. It led to scores of youths of the better classes "taking the shilling," who doubtless received advancement commensurate with their deserts. But the thrill of patriotic enthusiasm which ran throughout the empire at the outbreak of the War brought thousands to the colours where the hope of becoming a second Macdonald brought tens. The voluntary system of recruiting, however, has always been a precarious one and, as an expert military writer, in a recent magazine article urged, if we are to continue to rely upon it we must look at the real facts in the face. Never yet has it provided with regularity and certainty the full quota annually required even under normal demands. The result has been a reduction of standard in age and physique and the enlistment of those immature lads who take time and rations to develop into effective soldiers. Only two alternatives are before us—higher pay or conscription. Considerably higher pay may be tried by and bye, but for the time being Mr. Brodrick's scheme, now under discussion, does not contemplate any extensive resort to such an experiment. We have been warned by other military authorities besides Sir Hector Macdonald that the day may come when conscription on the continental mode or some modification of it will be forced upon us and we may be obliged to surrender individual independence, to give the most receptive years of young life to military service. In case of sudden emergency there would doubtless be a rush to arms, but instead of a trained soldiery we should have an agglomeration of untrained men and boys, whose ages, military and physical fitness would vary as widely as those of the absorbed republics. There are as many arguments to be brought forward in favour of conscription as there are against it. They have never been fully considered in England, because the people have failed to grasp the serious necessity for such consideration and have been accustomed to set down as cranks and alarmists all who have advocated the introduction of compulsory military service.

There are those among us who argue that if England is to last the century, universal defence duty is imperative. Our army, as it exists, is not feared. Foreign countries know full well that we cannot invade them and our only hope is in creating a defensive army which can prevent any other power from invading us or our possessions. That is a task of enormous dimensions and to many minds it is only by conscription that such a defensive army can be raised. On the other hand there are those who declare that conscription would conduce to the rapid downfall of England more than any other cause, inasmuch as by taking away her artisans it would mean the overthrow of her commercial supremacy. But conscription has not interfered with French or German industrial development and why, it is asked, should it with ours. Compulsory service may give unlimited command of men, introduce a higher class in the ranks and raise the tone of the army generally. But it presses severely on the country, falling with excessive weight on some while others escape free. What Lord Derby said of the system in 1870 may be as truly said to-day. "Admit substitutes, or exemption by payment and the hardship falls exclusively on the poor; insist on personal service and the loss of time, which to the young man of fortune is nothing, and which to the lowest class of labourer is unimportant, because the pay while serving is as good as he would get elsewhere, becomes a very heavy tax on the skilled industry of the artisan or the professional man, or those who have business habits to acquire." There are ways and means of reducing these hardships, but they are very unsatisfactory and conscription in both France and Germany is intensely unpopular among all classes. It is so long since every freeman in England was bound to bear arms for the maintenance of peace and the defence of his country that Englishmen have forgotten that this service to the commonwealth was ever exacted. The strongest argument that those in favour of compulsory service can adduce is that society has great claims on the individual, since it is only owing to his life in an organised State, and to the labours of those who preceded him, that civilised life is possible to him; hence it is only fair that, in return, he should make some sacrifices for his successors. Those who foresee dire consequences attendant upon conscription declare that it would tell against our colonial empire as well as the mother country as it would interfere with free emigration. But that difficulty might easily be overcome, for immigrants to whatever colony they might go, could serve their term with the colonial army. And if the colonies themselves declared for conscription the arrangement would prove mutually satisfactory.

But he will be a brave man who will propose compulsory service in England. And it will be a foredoomed Government which shall put forward its War Minister to do so. We may be socially the most arrant slaves of any nationality, but we are politically the freest people in the world. Such a proposal would be scorned as a direct interference with the liberty of the subject and Mr. Brodrick no more contemplated any resort to conscription when he delivered his speech the other night than did Lord Salisbury when he suggested the formation of district rifle clubs and commended the claims of volunteer corps to the masses. Mr. Brodrick sought to let England appreciate the gravity of the situation. He said he approached the projected reforms of the Army without doubt or hesitation because he was fortified by the last military advice. His proposals was described as "only the skeleton which Government intended to clothe with flesh and blood." And he urged the House to support the Government in giving the country a permanent military organisation. But so far as the telegrams show they have yet nothing definite beyond the outlines the right hon. gentleman sketched in Committee. His statement was made in the House in Committee of Supply early in March, and when Mr. Brodrick made his statement foreshadowing the proposals now under discussion, he intimated that the scheme was subject to alteration. He, however, let fall the information that Government did not overlook the possibility—not the probability of having to resort to compulsory service. Man for man, he was aware he confessed, a voluntary army was better than a conscript army, but in the mass a trained conscript army was better than a partially trained Volunteer army. He was prepared to adhere to the voluntary system if it could produce a sufficient force to resist invasion and if that force could be trained satisfactorily. Realising that the country was willing to pay heavily to escape conscription, the Government felt that it was incumbent on them to exhaust every means at their disposal before proposing compulsion. Especially did they feel this at the present time, for the war spirit which was abroad had in the past year drawn into the Army, Militia, and Auxiliary Forces an unprecedented number of recruits. In these circumstances, to bring forward a compulsory scheme would be like applying a spur to a willing horse. But if in respect of recruiting and the necessary expenditure upon our military forces, the war fever should be followed by a peace collapse, the Government would be pusilianimous if they did not bring forward fresh proposals. Mr. Brodrick's scheme has been appropriately—if not quite accurately—described as the last effort to avoid conscription. And we hope success may attend it. If the required number of men are forthcoming all will be well, but if not, some form of conscription appears inevitable. "More pay" is our only hope of salvation. The required number of men will be forthcoming if the country will pay for them. The better educated and more intelligent class of men, so much desired, will enlist if they are offered for their services the equivalent of what they could obtain in other callings. If compulsory service would be avoided higher inducements to voluntary enlistment must be offered, even higher than those foreshadowed by Mr. Brodrick.

THE PHILIPPINES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper writing from Manila immediately after the capture of Aguinaldo describes the situation in the Philippines. The capture of the Rebel Leader, we know, ended the revolutionary struggle, the history of which will perhaps be one of the most curious records of deeds committed in the name of liberty. To shake off the yoke of Spain the Filipinos were assisted by the Americans only to find that they had then to reckon with their deliverers. After the first revolt against Spain and the failure of the Spaniards to keep their terms, Aguinaldo was reconveyed to the Philippines by the Americans, and it is not the least curious of the incidents of the struggle that after his capture he has been induced to accept office under the conquerors. That, of course, may indicate the new policy of the United States Government who have been credited with the desire to introduce self-government into the Islands under American protection. It is reasonable to imagine that Aguinaldo would not have issued a proclamation which has induced the insurgents to lay down their arms, unless there were an understanding as to the future government of the Islands. The correspondent of the Lahore paper, however, gives the opinion of a Filipino gentleman, who has been impartially imprisoned in turn by the Spaniards, the Insurgents and the Americans, that there is at present no possibility of self-government. This gentleman appears to have paid the penalty of candour for he was first charged by the Spaniards with complicity in the rebellion, next was suspected by the Insurgents of disloyalty to them and lastly was charged by the Americans with being in league with Aguinaldo. In each case he suffered imprisonment for several months. If the Filipinos had their way he would probably be languishing in prison once more because he is candid enough to explain that the inhabitants of the Archipelago are of various peoples, possessed of no common ideas as to government and even those of the same tribe perpetually and completely distrustful of each other. Therefore, he contends, self-government at present is impossible. The people, after long subjection, doubtless need to be educated up to the responsibilities of government. The immediate result of the collapse of the insurrection will be the withdrawal of military rule in favour of civil government under rules framed by the commission headed by Judge Taft. It is believed that the latter will be the first Governor. One feature of the recent policy of the Americans is that for all guns voluntarily surrendered by the rebels full value has been paid.

RAIL BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

THE returns of the rail borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for the last quarter in the year 1900 show a falling off of over 25 lakhs of maunds, or 11 per cent. below the trade of the corresponding period of 1899. Imports are practically the same, exports increased to the extent of 5 per cent., but local trade fell off as much as 33 per cent. There were fluctuations under several heads in imports. All food stuffs, by reason of the disappearance of famine conditions, declined, and the grain trade reverted to its usual channel; that is, the imports from Madras and Bengal fell off considerably while those from Northern India and Rajputana increased. This falling off was counterbalanced by a large increase in the importation of metals and sugar, the trade of which swelled more than 300 per cent. Under exports, sugar increased by about two lakhs of maunds, the advance being due to larger quantities of refined sugar exported by the North Western Provnces, Rajputana, Central Provinces and Berar. Salt expanded to about the same extent. Among the manufactures of cotton Indian yarn met with a dull market and Indian piece goods showed only a slight improvement. European piece goods, however, improved to the extent of 25 per cent. The export of hides and skins declined in all directions, kerosine continued to increase, and metals recorded a substantial advance of 72 lakhs. There was a heavy drop in the local trade of food stuffs, provisions and hides and skins, which may be ascribed as the natural result of the gradual disappearance of famine conditions. There was greater activity in the movements of oil seeds, coal and coke, raw cotton, and sugar, but these improvements only counterbalanced in a small way the deficiency of 26 lakhs of maunds in food stuffs. It is, however, hardly to be expected that the trade of normal times would show by the end of last year a sufficiently marked revival to counterbalance these reductions.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, the 26th June at 4-30 P. M.

It is notified that the new parcel rates of Indian postage are to come into force on July 1st.

THE reports from Sialkot city show that there were no new cases of plague on the 12th May, up to which date there had been altogether 8 cases and 4 deaths.

Mr. Nolan, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, proceeds on five months' special leave from the end of June, Mr. Buckland remaining as Chief Secretary until December.

We are glad to hear from Simla that Lady Strachey's condition had slightly improved on Friday, but she was still suffering from severe prostration, due to nervous shock.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, head of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, returns from leave next month, Mr. Bosanquet, who has been officiating for him, will take leave to England.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Navasa, of 1,945 tons, Captain F. J. Cruess, which has been taken up by Government to bring back the troops that were sent to Jubaland arrived in harbour on Friday, from Calcutta.

THE famine returns for the last week show an increase of 30,700 in British districts in Bombay, and 4,200 in Bombay Native States. The total number on relief is 418,000, of whom 373,200 are in the Bombay Presidency.

TEMPORARY arrangements will probably be made to fill the post of Resident in Bikanir when Colonel Vincent vacates on the 29th instant. The Political Department is somewhat shorthanded just now, but several officers will be returning from leave in the next two or three months.

THE following is the report of cholera in the Kashmir State during the week ending 12th May. In Jammu no cases or deaths; in Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were 344 cases and 135 deaths. Srinagar no cases and no deaths. There were 45 fresh cases and 37 deaths from plague in the Jammu Province during the week ending 11th May.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the scheme for the provision of a piped water-supply for the troops at Loralai, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,18,354, of which Rs. 50,000 will be expended during the current year. Sanction is also accorded to an expenditure of Rs. 50,700 for the erection of a wall around the Cordite Factory buildings in the Nilgiris.

A DUST storm of a more than usually severe type passed from north-west to south-east along the Punjab hills on Thursday night. The accompanying winds were very strong in places, and there were falls of rain and hail from Peshawar and Cherat eastward as far as Roorkee. The heaviest fall was 1 1-2 inch at Srinagar, whence the amount decreased eastward, and was only half-an-inch at Roorkee.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase in the present establishment of the Order of British India of ten appointments to the 1st class, and twenty to the 2nd class. The separate lists hitherto maintained will be amalgamated into one list for all India, and vacancies in the establishment will be filled in future by the Native officers most deserving of the distinction, without reference to the particular Command or Corps to which they may belong.

INFORMATION reached Simla on Thursday evening of interruptions to the telegraph traffic between Lahore and Umballa, also between Agra and stations upwards. This was due to a thunderstorm, which seems to have swept over the plains and reached the hills in the afternoon. Direct communication between Simla and Calcutta, Bombay and other places was broken off, messages having to be sent via Karachi.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant, 3 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 317 Hindus, and 46 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 386, the death-rate being 44·3 per mille, and the mean for the ten previous years being 37,8. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera 2, small-pox 9, measles 8, fevers 116, dysentery 43, diarrhœa 10, and other causes 198.

THE R. S.P.C.A. has instituted a novel prosecution against a Carnarvonshire farmer who is charged with ill-treating a dog by using it as a motive power for churning. It appears that the dog is placed on a slanting wheel or treadmill, which he keeps revolving by padding continuously on the steps or cogs which are fixed to it. If the animal leaves the wheel he finds himself suspended by a chain passed through his collar, so that he is obliged to go back to avoid strangulation. One of the witnesses stated that there were about fifty places in the district where this mode of churning is adopted, and the magistrates decided to witness the practice for themselves before giving a decision. The result will be awaited with interest, though from the description alone one would think there could be little doubt as to the cruelty of this Carnarvonshire custom.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 3RD MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, with the English mails of the 3rd May, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baghshawe Mrs | MacKay Capt |
| Corkery-Lieut-Col and Mrs W A and Miss | Martin Mr C W |
| Drywood Mr A J | Oswald Mrs and inft |
| Dene Mr S J | Phillips Major |
| Fairclough Mrs and infant | Prior Mr and Mrs and child |
| Jack Mr Alex | Stevens Miss |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmed Dr Nisai | Langham Miss |
| Brownlow Col | Mitchell Mr A S |
| Batten Mr J K | Mounsey Mr and Mrs C H |
| Beale Mr H F | Minnett Mr J E |
| Cotton Mrs H J S | Syed Ali Mahomed |
| Karim Munstr A. Wife and Nephew | Stewart Mr and Mrs |
| Lightfoot Capt T | Wales Mrs and inft |
| Longfield Major A P | Wright Mr H |

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI—Winter Capt.

FROM BRINDISI—Gibson Mr H M.

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Condr Godfrey's 2 children | Laronce Mr R |

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 3.

HOME.

A NEW GAS.—A Bill to incorporate a company for the supply of a new gas for heating and power, invented by Dr. Ludwig Mond, and said to cost less than 2d, per 1,000 cubic feet, is being considered by a House of Commons Committee.

Cricket.—The cricket season was opened on May 1 at Lord's. The annual meeting of the Marylebone Club was held that day, and the proposed amendment of the "leg before wicket" law obtained a majority, but not the two-thirds majority required.

Ecclesiastical.—The enthronement of the Bishop of London took place on the 30th in St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held its 200th annual meeting on April 26, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.—The meetings of the Church Missionary Society were held on the 30th, the Primate again taking part.—The Congregationalist and Baptist Unions held their second joint sitting on the 25th. Dr. Parker, in his address as Congregational chairman, advocated the consolidation of the denominational resources in a united Congregational Church, which might also include the Baptists.—The Liberation Society held its triennial conference on April 30 and May 1. Resolutions were carried opposing the Irish Roman Catholic University project protesting against the enjoyment by sectarian schools of State aid without public control; dealing with the demand for self-government in the Established Church, and protesting against the renewal of the Tithe Rent-charge (Rating) Act.

Football.—The final tie for the Association Cup was replayed on April 27 at Bolton. Sheffield United lost to Tottenham Hotspur by three goals to one. The championship of the Association League was won on the 29th by Liverpool.

Military.—Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Hunter has been appointed to command the forces in Scotland, and Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed Military Secretary at the War Office.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on April 29 gave a second reading to the Military Instruction (Schools and Cadets) Bill; and the Bishop of Hereford called attention to changes in the Education Code. The Solicitors Bill was read a second time on the 30th.—In the House of Commons on the 25th and 29th several of the Budget resolutions were agreed to. On the 26th, in Committee of Supply, there was considerable discussion on sundry law votes, which however, were agreed to. On the London and North-Western Railway Company's 30th a morning sitting was devoted to the Bill, which was rejected by 210 to 202; and attempts were vainly made to disallow the votes of members who are directors of the company. In the evening there was a debate on Irish railway facilities. On May 1 a Scottish Bill raising the age for exemption from schooling, and the Steam Engines (Persons in Charge) Bill, were read a second time.

Theatres.—At the Savoy on April 27 there was produced a new comic opera, "The Emerald Isle," of which the music was partly written by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. At the Garrick, Miss Janette Steer produced a romantic drama, entitled "The Queen's Double." At the Prince of Wales's Theatre on April 25 there was produced a new play by Mr. F. Anstey, entitled "The Man from Blankney's." At the Avenue on May 1, Mr. Weedon Grossmith produced a farce entitled "The Night of the Party."

The Coal Duty.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received several deputations in opposition to the proposed export duty on coal, but he intimates that the duty will not be given up.—The Miners' Federation has passed a resolution recommending all miners to strike unless the tax is withdrawn.

The late Queen.—It is proposed to organize a women's memorial to Queen Victoria by raising an endowment fund for the Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

The Turf.—At Newmarket on May 1, the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes was won by Sir E. Cassel's Handicapper, an outsider, which started at the odds of 33 to 1 against.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—Lord Kitchener stated on the 25th that since his last report there had been captured 113 prisoners, 138 rifles, 98 horses, a 12-pounder Krupp gun, and 15,000 rounds of small arm ammunition.—Lord Kitchener also reports Boer losses of 12 killed, 20 wounded, 47 prisoners, and 52 surrenders. In addition Lieutenant Reid and 20 Imperial Bushmen captured on April 25 Commandant Schroeder and 41 Boers with a Maxim gun, horses, wagons, and much ammunition. General Kitchener reports from Paardeplatz four Boers killed and 180 taken prisoners, with 3,000 cattle, 6,000 sheep, and many wagons.—Kitchener's Scouts, under Grenfell, have surprised and captured Van Rensburg's laager north of Pietersburg. Seven Boers were killed, 37 taken prisoners, and 8,000 rounds of ammunition, with all the wagons, oxen, horses, &c., of the commando captured. In a later telegram Lord Kitchener reports further captures by Grenfell, and a defeat of the Boers by Bying on the Basuto border. An attack by 400 Boers on the Malalatini Magistracy, Zululand, was successfully repelled on April 23.—General Grenfell has successfully attacked the Boers at Bergplaats, where their last "Long Tom" was in position. The enemy blew up the gun and fled, ten of them being captured.—Our Correspondent with General Blood describes the clearing of the country in the vicinity of Roos Senekal and the taking of 65 armed Boers, 30 wagons, a quantity of stock, a Krupp gun, and a quantity of ammunition. Ben Viljoen, with 500 men, after abandoning his wagons and destroying two guns, has gone south along the Steelpoort Valley.—Major du Moulin's column has returned to Aliwal North after successful operations in the south-east of Orange River Colony, and has brought in 30 prisoners, 60,000 sheep, 5,000 cattle, 100 wagons, 300 horses, and 800 refugees. Some 800 of the enemy are reported to be in a tight corner at Wolveshoek.

The Duke of Cornwall's Tour.—The Ophir arrived on April 30 at Albany, Western Australia, and left for Melbourne next morning.

Somaliland.—It is considered unlikely that the operations against the Ogaden Somalis will be concluded before the end of June. The Ogadens have thus far suffered heavily.

FOREIGN.

Algeria.—An Arab tribe has sacked a village 50 miles from Algiers, killing many of the inhabitants.

China.—Count von Waldersee reports sharp fighting between German troops and the Chinese near the Great Wall, in which the Chinese were routed.—Our Peking Correspondent complains strongly of the German policy as exemplified in this expedition, and says it has thrown most of Chi-li into anarchy.—An international force of 800 men, which left Shanhai-kwan to punish the band which killed Major Browning, defeated the enemy with a loss of 50 men. The British have discovered 19 Krupp field guns, with a quantity of ammunition.—Our Peking Correspondent says the indemnity claims already exceed £65,000,000, of which Russia claims £18,100,000.—Serious Boxer outbreaks are reported in the vicinity of Pao-ting-fu.—The composition of the new board appointed to consider reforms is not favourably regarded in foreign quarters.—The Legation quarter at Peking is being rapidly put in a state of defence.—The Viceroy and Tartar General of Canton have issued a proclamation abolishing the privileges of the Manchus.

Germany.—A fire took place on the 25th at a chemical factory in Frankfurt-on-Main, resulting in two violent explosions, whereby many persons were killed and injured.—The Emperor has been at Eisenach on a visit to the Grand Duke of Weimar.—The tactics by which the Agrarians are delaying the Canal Bill in the Prussian Diet are exciting much attention.

Japan.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that Matsumai, opposite Vladivostok, is being converted into a naval port.

Russia and Servia.—An occasional correspondent in St. Petersburg says he has heard that the Russian Minister of War has put forward a plan for inducing Servia to conclude a secret military convention with Russia, which will give the latter Power a large measure of control over the Servian army, certain political advantages being accorded in return to Servia.

Obituary.—The Dean of Peterborough; the Hon. A. Wodehouse, M.P.S. Lieutenant-General Sanford; the Earl of Munster; Viscount Barrington; Colonel Hampden Acton.

Wills.—The late Mr. D'Oyly Carte left net personal estate of £219,475 the late Marquis of Bute's estate is valued at £5,025,376.—"Times."

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## H. M. THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The alteration notified regarding the King's birthday was a misapprehension due to His Majesty directing that all the Courts and Government offices be closed this year on the 24th instant. There will be no other official celebration.

## THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, accompanied by Lord Hopetoun, have started for Brisbane. They had a most enthusiastic farewell at Melbourne.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### ANOTHER BOER FORCE IN CAPE COLONY.

### SURRENDER OF BOER EX-OFFICIALS.

### BOERS DREAD A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Another Boer force has entered Cape Colony, under Vanreenan, and has reached Zuurberg.

Barend Varster who was a noted member of the Volksraad, and ninety others, mostly Boer ex-officials, have surrendered.

The Pietersburg district is settling down and a more hopeful view of things is taken at Pretoria.

The Burghers are dreading a winter campaign in the Bushveldt and are surrendering in increasing numbers.

LONDON, MAY 19.

General Bullock has cleared Ermelo of all inhabitants.

The Boers with four guns, including a twelve pounder Crewgot, thrice attached Bullock's column between Amersfroort and Ermelo. All efforts to capture their guns failed.

The Boers retreated to Carolina.

## A MUNICIPALITY FOR JOHANNESBURG.

A proclamation issued at Pretoria establishes a provisional Municipality at Johannesburg, and a Town Council to be nominated by the Governor.

## SIR A. MILNER'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

Great preparations are being made for Sir A. Milner's home-coming next Friday. His Majesty the King will receive him at Marlborough House immediately on arrival. Sir Alfred Milner will be accompanied by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain on his visit to the King.

## A CHINESE LOAN OF SIXTY MILLIONS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

It is stated in the City that a Chinese loan of sixty millions sterling internationally guaranteed has been practically arranged to be issued as soon as affairs in China have quietened down.

## THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Clouds partially obscured the sun throughout the eclipse in Sumatra but some results were obtained of the totality. It was well observed in the Mauritius.

Portions of the partial phase were beclouded but numerous photographs were secured throughout.

The corona of the expected sun spot was of minimum type but fainter, yellower and more diffused than in last May.

## THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Porte has notified to the Ambassadors that it desires the resumption of the postal service as heretofore and is sending a high functionary to apologise for the violation of the mails.

## KOREA AND JAPAN.

Korea has leased to Japan 450 acres of land for the purpose of settlement at Masampho which Russia was formerly anxious to secure.

## THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The Mahsud Waziris have paid up to date rupees 67,500 of their fine of one lakh of rupees.

## THE PUBLIC WORKS MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Arundel has arrived and to-day entered upon the duties of his appointment as member of the Viceroy's Council in succession to Sir Arthur Trevor, the usual salute being fired.

## REDUCED PARCEL POSTAGE RATE.

* SIMLA, MAY 17.

The large reduction in parcels postage already announced as sanctioned is now notified in the "Gazette" to come into force with effect from 1st July next.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

W. Dodan and E. Southam receive a step in promotion in Bombay Commissariat Transport, vice Joyce deceased.

Military Assistant Surgeon J. Morrison is promoted to Captain in recognition of his Famine Services in Berar.

The Volunteer Long Service Medal is conferred on Sergeants Glover, Wright, and Coles, Corporals Romer and Shea, Lance Corporals Greenhill and Lovegrove, and Volunteers Ackhurst, Richardson, Richtern, DeSousa, Green and Mitley, all of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteers; on Volunteer Peters, of Bombay Rifles; on Colour-Sergeants Conyers and Baterman, Sergeant Rollings and Lance, Sergeant Dias of 1st Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers; on Corporals Austin and Cole and Volunteers, Cline Doyle, and Louth, of 2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, and on Sergeant Makepeace, of Hyderabad Volunteers Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer W. O. Kerr, is granted three months' extension of leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. T. Ducat and Lieutenant S. B. A. Patterson, are granted twelve months' leave each.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gimlette, I.M.S., is posted Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.

* Delayed in transmission.

## RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF LORD CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 19.

A London correspondent writes, "There are persistent rumours that Lord Curzon desires to return to English Politics and that Sir Alfred Milner is to succeed him in India." The rumour is given for what it is worth.

## THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND THE "INVALID CONTRACTS."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Buckley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department was, as already stated, arbitrator in matters in dispute between the Calcutta Corporation on the one hand and Messrs. Martin and Co. and Messers Burn and Co. on other hand. The total amount claimed by Messrs Martin and Co. on the three contracts was close on three lakhs of rupees, while the amount awarded by arbitration was only Rs.1,12,000. Messrs Burn and Co's. claims amounted to over six lakhs and a quarter, out of which they will receive under the award only a little over two lakhs, so that the Corporation have not come so badly out of the affair as was anticipated. The Corporation have paid the amounts of the awards.

## PLAGUE EXPENDITURE IN BENGAL.

The Bengal Government have called upon the Calcutta Corporation to pay one lakh and sixty-four thousand rupees as their contribution towards the Plague expenditure in Bengal.

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal accompanied by Captain Allanton left Darjeeling yesterday morning to inspect the Cinchona Plantation at Mungpur, 15 miles distant. All the Cinchona Febrifuge which is now largely used in Indian hospitals instead of quinine is manufactured there. He returns to-morrow.

## THE PENNELL CASE.

### MR. PENNELL ASKED NOT TO LEAVE INDIA.

The Bengal Government it is understood has submitted a report on the Pennell case to the Government of India which will shortly be dealt with in correspondence with the Secretary of State.

It is stated that the Bengal Government sent an urgent telegram to Mr. Pennell asking him not to leave India. The Government of Bombay was also wired to to stop him. Mr. Pennell did not listen to these requests.

It seems that the papers in Mr. Pennell's case with a long explanation were forwarded to the Supreme Government by the Government of Bengal almost immediately after his departure to Sir John Woodburn to Darjeeling. The chief work of preparing this document, it is said, fell upon the officiating Chief Secretary, Mr. Buckland. According to the Native papers a rumour is current to the effect that the Secretary of State had urgently called for these papers and that this caused some stir among the local authorities.

## NOAKHALI MURDER CASE.

### SADAK ALI RE-TRIED AND AGAIN CONVICTED.

The Noakhali Murder Case, originally tried by Mr. Pennell, and referred back on appeal to the present Sessions Judge was concluded on Saturday at Noakhali at the Sessions Court before Mr. Geidt, who sentenced Sadak Ali to transportation for life.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The following officers who have been specially selected for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps are posted to the Bombay Command :—Lieutenants Mainwaring, White, Worcester Regt, Garnett, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and second Lieutenants Adler, Royal Fusiliers, Johnstone 5th Lancers, Sterndale Bennett, Worcester Regiment; Warwick, R. A. Williams, North Stafford Regiment, Blair, East Lancashire Regiment, and Daniell Devonshire Regiment. The 1st Bengal Lancers are due at Calcutta on the 26th instant.

The battalion of Native Infantry at Pishin is to be moved to Quetta, 25 rifles only being left to guard the treasury.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, Commanding the Warwickshire Regiment, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at the headquarters of the Madras Command, "vice" General Kempster, acting as Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command.

It is not yet known at Government head-quarters in Simla whether the King-Emperor's commands regarding the keeping of his birthday on May 24th apply to this year. There will, however, be trooping of colours in military stations all over the British Empire on that day.

Modified rules have been sanctioned for the appointment of officers to the Commissariat Transport Department. Officers nominated will be required to serve one year as probationers, and will then be absorbed into the department as soon as possible. The number of probationers is for the present fixed at eight officers. The term of probation is to be employed by the officers in learning the duties of the department, and no probationer is to be withdrawn from his studies, even temporarily, to carry on executive duties in time of peace, though in case of emergency probationers may be employed to carry on the duties of officers detailed for field service. At the end of the probationary period an examination will take place.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS MAY 18.—Langfield, Major, Madras, R. F. A., from leave from England.

Barlow, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay Yorkshire Regiment, on transfer from South Africa.

Corkery, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, I. M. S., from furlough from England.

Lightfoot, Captain, Bengal 8th Rajputs, from leave from England.

Chichester, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab, R. F. A., on leave from Ferozepore.

McKay, Captain, Punjab, 40th Pathans, from furlough from England.

Phillips, Major, Punjab, 28th Punjab Infantry, from leave from England.

Brownlow, Lt.-Col., Punjab, 4th Sikhs, on leave from England.

DEPARTURES—MAY 18.—Bamefaild, Capt., Punjab, I. M. S., on furlough to England.

Haig, Capt., Punjab, I. M. S., on furlough to England.

Longfield, Major, M. S., R. F. A., on duty to St. Thomas' Mount.

Brownlow, Lt.-Col., Punjab, 4th Sikhs, on leave Edwardesabad.

Newell, Lt., Bengal, C. F. Dept., on leave to England.

Mitchell, Lt., Bombay, 24th B. I., on furlough to Canada.

McWhinnie, Major, Bombay D. A. A. G., on leave from Poona.

Eardley-Wilmot, Major, M. S., R. H. A., on leave to England.

## THE WAR IN ARABIA.

### LATEST DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE MAY 6.

SINCE last writing I have been enabled to obtain some additional information concerning the last great fight, in which the Sheikh of Koweit suffered overwhelming defeat at the hands of Bin Rashid. It appears that, during his triumphant march into the interior, Moubarakh was opposed by the Shabani tribe of Bedouins, whom he not only defeated, but whose horses, cattle and camels he annexed. The Sheikhs of the Shabanis, on consideration of having their property restored, agreed to join hands with Moubarakh, and marched with him into the heart of Nejd; but thereafter they entered into communication with Bin Rashid, and eventually assisted in leading the Kowett forces into the ambush. Before Moubarakh marched out to that final battle, the Shabani Sheikhs persuaded him to leave a portion of the Bedouins, who numbered altogether some three thousand men, in charge of the Camp, and about one-third of the number were left behind. The other two thousand proceeded with the Koweit army and, at the moment of Bin Rashid's attack, threw themselves upon the rear of Moubarakh's force and so took them between two fires; while the portion left in the Camp burned Moubarakh's tents, and made off with all the remaining stores. Moubarakh escaped unwounded from the fight, and, with a small following, eventually reached Koweit, where he announced that he had defeated Bin Rashid, and that the great losses he had sustained were due to heat and thirst on the return journey, as they had great difficulty in procuring water.

That many did die of thirst is quite probable as the country between Nejd and the coast is now one vast, almost waterless desert, and will continue so until the next rainfall about November; but information from many sources is too consistent to admit of any doubt that a great slaughter took place, and that the slain were mostly the followers of Moubarakh. One man, who recently reached a village on the banks of the Shat-al-Arab, fully corroborates my previous account of the battle, and adds that, after the flight of the remnant of the Koweit army, the soldiers of Bin Rashid marched through the valley, killing all the wounded as they passed; he escaped unnoticed, as, though but slightly wounded, he was buried under several corpses. When night fell, he extricated himself from his uncomfortable position, and fortunately found a camel grazing near at hand. This he mounted and started off, as he thought, for Koweit, and, after nine days terrible journey, he reached the village aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the news of the battle at Busreh, the Wali made preparations for sending Turkish troops to Koweit, and had actually transported a considerable force from Baghdad to Busreh; but before he could arrange for transport thence, news came to hand that the British were taking an active interest in Koweit, and were sending men-of-war there, so the Turkish soldiers returned to Baghdad, instead of proceeding.

H. M. S. "Marathon" is now at Koweit, as is also R. I. M. S. "Lawrence," with Colonel Kemball, the British Resident, on board, and any further news will be unobtainable until their return. I hear, however, that Moubarakh still appears full of fight, and expresses his determination to continue the struggle, as soon as the advent of rain makes the desert negotiable.

## NEWS FROM MUSCAT.

### DISCOVERY OF COAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, MAY 10.

TO-MORROW morning his Highness the Sultan will leave Muscat, with about ninety followers for Kalhat, a village on the coast about eighty miles to the S. E. in the mail steamer, which, on her voyage towards Bombay, has been diverted for the special purpose. The cause of the Sultan's sudden departure was a letter from Captain Cox, the British Consul, who, some weeks ago, proceeded to Kalhat in a dhow with the intention of travelling inland, thence to examine some coal recently discovered in the mountain districts, and who was unable to penetrate into the interior on account of the very threatening attitude of the natives. Captain Cox had but one white man (a mining expert) and a few attendants with him, so he was compelled to return to Kalhat, and await the result of his letter to Muscat.

The appearance of the Sultan at Kalhat will no doubt ensure Captain Cox carrying out his original intention unmolested, but the attitude of the inhabitants of this portion of the Oman peninsula is significant, in view of the correspondence which recently appeared in one of the Parisian papers, wherein the British Government was charged with the intention of annexing the province of Oman.

A French cruiser steamed out of Muscat on the heels of Captain Cox, bound for Sur, and passed Captain Cox's dhow before she had reached the first promontery, some ten miles distant; but whether or no the cruiser called at Kalhat en route, and held communication with the natives is a matter of conjecture.

## DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL DAMLA.

TELEGRAPHIC advices, dated Shanghai, announce the death there, on Saturday morning, of Lieutenant Colonel Edulji Maneckji Damla, of the Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, at the early age of forty-nine years. He was educated at the Elphinstone High School, and having joined the Grant Medical College, successfully passed his L. M. and S. examination. He then proceeded to England to compete for the Indian Medical Service, which he also passed, and came out as a Lieutenant in the Service. On arrival in India, he served in several important stations, and his skilful treatment of patients having attracted the attention of his superiors he was selected by the Principal Medical Officer, Madras, to command a Native Field Hospital ordered for service in China during the present expedition, and sailed from Bombay about ten months ago. He had previously served in the Chin Expeditionary Force and was favourably mentioned in despatches. Before proceeding to China, he was employed in charge of three hospitals, both European and Native and stationed at Pallavaram, a hill sanitary station about twenty miles from Madras. Here he did signal service to numbers of invalid troops ordered for change of air from time to time. It was on this account that he was selected to take charge of No. 60 Native Field Hospital. Having obtained a short leave, he visited Japan with a few friends, and on his return to Shanghai he contracted an ailment which, notwithstanding the best medical advice and treatment obtainable at Shanghai, proved fatal. He was a popular gentleman and a skilful surgeon. He was a keen sportsman, and often organized shooting parties and his residence in Pallavaram, is full of trophies. He was a staunch Freemason, and just before his departure to China, was installed Master of the Local Lodge in Madras. He had no children and his wife predeceased him. He leaves a widowed mother and two sisters. His funeral obsequies were solemnized in Bombay on Saturday and Sunday, in the presence of his relatives and friends.

## HONOURING AN OFFICIAL AT GODHRA.

A GODHRA correspondent writes:—A public entertainment was given on the night of the 15th instant, by Mr. Dwarkadas Motilal Desai, in honor of our worthy and popular Assistant Collector, Mr. Rendall. The elite of Godhra were all present, and the little town presented a picturesque appearance. There were crowds of people assembled in many places and particularly at the tastefully decorated building of Mr. Desai. General speeches were made eulogising the services rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Rendall in plague and famine, and expressing sincere and heartfelt wishes for their safe and pleasant voyage home. Mr. Rendall made a suitable reply and the party dispersed after the usual pan-supari. On the 16th several public demonstrations were held at the residences of Messrs. Kamruddin and Bhomral, where there were several European and native gentlemen. Mr. Rendall has left a deep impression in the minds of the people by his kindness and charitable disposition.

## CRICKET AT SIMLA.

### SIMLA vs. PUNJAB.

(BY OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT.)

ONE of the most important matches of the Simla season was unfortunately greatly interfered with by the weather on the first day, a thunderstorm breaking across the ground and ruining the wicket to such an extent that only small scores were possible in the first innings. Both sides were strong, the Punjab team including Captain G. H. Neale, P. Whetham, C. Whatford, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe, A. B. Keighley, R. Harker, and Heath, while Simla had the services of Captain C. Wigram, E. L. French, M.O.C Tandy, J. B. Wood, Captain F. G. Smallwood, Major Fegan, Captain C. Smyth, and C. T. Allen, the Eton Captain of 1896. It was a bowler's wicket in the first innings and the Punjab who batted first could only total 128 against the excellent trundling of Smyth and Wigram. Simla responded with 96, Wood and Fegan alone shaping well against the bowling of Harker and Lannowe. Captain Wigram was unfortunately run out. The cricket on Wednesday was of a different order, the wicket having recovered from the effects of the previous day's rain. Harker and Whatford for the Punjab played good cricket, but the first named gave several chances. The innings was declared closed with the total 270 for five wickets. Simla was left with 303 to make to win and started badly losing French and Tandy for a few runs. Afterwards Wigram, Wood, Smallwood, and Fegan batted well and when stumps were drawn the Simla total was 177 for seven wickets, the match thus ending in a draw in favour of the Punjab.

The following are the full scores :—

THE PUNJAB.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Heath, c French, b Smyth | 17 | b Smyth | 10 |
| P Whetham, b Smyth | 14 | l-b-w Smyth | 5 |
| R Harker, c French, b Wigram | 5 | b Hensman | 83 |
| C Whatford, c Onslow, b Wigram | 27 | c Smallwood, b Hensman | 72 |
| E B M Lannowe, c French, b Wigram | 9 | b Wigram | 1 |
| E Shawe, b Smyth | 0 | c French, b Wigram | 13 |
| G H Neale, b Smyth | 16 | c Onslow, b Wigram | 22 |
| A Wilson, l-b-w, b Smyth | 22 | c and b Smyth | 24 |
| A B Keighley, c French, b Smyth | 0 | not out | 4 |
| R Chambers, c Wigram, b Smyth | 13 | not out | 7 |
| E Wace, not out | 3 | c Onslow, b Wigram | 22 |
| Extras | 2 | Extras | 7 |
| Total | 128 | Total (for 9 wickets) | 270 |

SIMLA.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt C Wigram, run out | 1 | c Wilson, b Harker | 61 |
| E L French, b Lannowe | 4 | b Lannowe | 0 |
| M O C Tandy, c Lannowe, b Harker | 6 | b Whatford, b Harker | 0 |
| J B Wood, c Whatford, b Harker | 18 | c Wall, b Keighley | 30 |
| F G Smallwood, c Heath, b Harker | 6 | b Keighley | 40 |
| C Allen, c Lannowe, b Harker | 3 | run out | 8 |
| Major Fegan, b Lannowe | 29 | c and b Heath | 32 |
| F Robertson, b Harker | 0 | Did not bat. | |
| C C Onslow, c Heath, b Lannowe | 7 | Did not bat. | |
| C Smyth, run out | 12 | run out | 1 |
| H Hensman, not out | 6 | Did not bat. | |
| Extras | 4 | Extras | 5 |
| Total | 96 | Total (for 7 wickets) | 177 |

Simla is full of good cricketers just at present, among those who did not take part in the above match being R. Mant, Rev. H. W. Lewis, Major Muspratt-Williams, Major H. E. Abbott and A Reynolds. Later on in the season H. C. Pilkington the Oxford Blue, who is out in India on a shooting tour, will be up and may play in one or two matches. Captain Wigram is in fine form with both bat and ball this season. Up to date he has scored 281 runs for three complete innings and has taken 25 wickets.

## THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE eclipse of the sun which occurred on Saturday forenoon was partially visible in Bombay. The eclipse began at 9-12 and ended at 11-19, the greatest phase being visible at 10·12. The natives observed the day as a holiday and the Hindus refrained from eating or drinking during the duration of the eclipse. According to a Hindu legend an eclipse is caused by a contest between the gods to swallow the sun. Another belief is that the sins committed on the earth are vented on the sun which is in danger of becoming a vicarious sacrifice. Alms given to the poorer evoke blessings which are effective in rescuing the sun from the power of the deities. Large numbers of the Hindus proceeded to the sea to batte, the resort being Back Bay and the crowds of bathers extending from Marine Lines to Chowpaty. The streets through which the people passed to the Back Bay were lined with hundreds of beggars among whom rice, money, and clothing were distributed. Thousands of devotees also visited the temples and distributed money among the Brahmans.

The partial eclipse was observable throughout the greater portion of India except Gujerat and the North West Provinces. The eclipse was also visible in Burma and China. Two members of the Royal Society proceeded to Penang, Sumatra, and the Mauritius, to take observations of the total eclipse which occurred at those places.

The duration of the eclipse was over three minutes at Mauritius and over six minutes at Penang—a duration which is regarded as phenomenal.

The stations in India at which the partial eclipse was noted were—Poona, Benares, Calcutta, Patna, Gangpur, Ramgarh Gaya, Rajnath, Bhagalpur Shaivpur, Rangpur, Behar, Murshidabad Hughli Ratanpur, Nagpur (C. P.) Amraoti, Nasik, Sohagpur, Kati, Kuch Behar, Khandwa, Hoshungabad. Sundarbans, Ahmednagar, Sholapore, Bijapur, Satara, Kholapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Gopalpur, Rajmahindri, Madras, Seringapatam, Mysore, Ceylon, Bangalore, the Bay of Bengal, Golconda, Colombo, Ranchi, Kandi, Dinajpur Bardwan, and Jubbulpur.

## A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dame Rumour hath it that the Government of India have in contemplation a still further change in the Civil Service Regulations, as affecting their ministerial servants in the superior grade: and it is that (a) 20 years' complete service be considered as the period qualifying an applicant for full pension, provided he is invalided by a Medical Board, and (b) 25 years, as the period entitling him to a retiring on good service pension, without the intervention of such Board. That is to say, the proposals have in view the curtailment by 5 years, in each case, of the limitations as at present laid down in those regulations.

Will any of your readers be so kind as to inform me what, if any, truth there is in these statements of the Lying Jade? and also, how the proposals have been viewed by the several local Governments and Administrations in the land? if she has spoken correctly.—Yours, etc.

H. F. C.

In the past month the total foreign trade of Calcutta was valued at 672 lakhs representing an advance of five lakhs, or under one per cent. Total imports fell considerably in value owing to smaller receipts of treasure. Exports alone developed.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following amendment and addition in the rules issued under the resolutions of 20th April 1899, and 19th July, 1900, regulating the use by other denominations of churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England. For rule (3) the following shall be substituted: "The Chaplain or Minister desiring to obtain permission to use a consecrated church shall in the first instance address his application to the General Officer Commanding the District, or the Lieutenant-General of the Command, by whom the application shall be forwarded to the Bishop of the Diocese. He shall at the same time inform the Chaplain of the Church of England that such application has been made to the military authorities." The following rule shall be numbered (8) and inserted after the present rules: "In the absence of the Metropolitan from India, or in the case of a vacancy of the see of Calcutta, the functions devolving upon the Metropolitan under the foregoing rules shall be performed by such one of the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being as shall have been first consecrated."

## THE LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

THE text of Bill No. IV of 1901. A Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, together with the statement of objects and reasons accompanying it, is published in accordance with rule 22 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations :—

The Statement of Objects and Reasons is as follows:—

Doubts have arisen as to the power of the Collector under the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879, to grant an occupancy for a limited period in land to which a survey settlement has been extended or to impose a condition in the grant of the occupancy of any land that it may not be alienated.

2. In many cases it would involve loss of revenue and would also inflict hardship on cultivators who insist on the acceptance of occupancies in perpetuity, as in particular in certain tracts in Sind where lands are liable to be much affected by sudden diluvion, and also in some districts where the inhabitants are too poor to take up permanently land for the cultivation of which either heavy manuring or intervals of fallow would be necessary.

3. This Bill has therefore been prepared for the purpose of enabling the Collector to allow lands to be taken up on short leases and special terms, which may include a restriction of transferability, whether by private contract or by attachment and sale under the orders of a Civil Court, notwithstanding that a survey settlement may have been extended to those lands, and at the same time the opportunity has been taken to remove all doubts as to the legal effect of such short leases heretofore granted.

4. The provisions calculated to carry out these purposes will be found in section 68A, which it is proposed to insert after section 68 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

5. In certain tracts to which the survey settlement has not yet been extended, the cultivating classes are so imperfectly civilized as to be incapable of protecting their own interests; and it is proposed that by an addition to section 73 of the Code Governor in Council, when extending the survey settlement to such tracts, shall have power to notify certain tracts or villages within which the Collector may in his discretion declare any occupancies to be inalienable, without affecting in other respects the heritable rights of the occupant.

6. Amendments are also introduced into sections 61 and 68 with a view to removing any doubt as to the powers of the Collector to summarily enforce such conditions by eviction.

7. Section 48 has been amended with the object of removing doubt as to the authority by whom assessments may be altered according to the provisions of the section, and as to the liability of altered assessment to revision by such authority.

8. Clause 4 of the Bill is designed to remove doubts which have arisen as to the authority of the Collector, under section 52 of the Land Revenue Code, to assess unoccupied and unalienated lands which were within the operation of an order under section 95, but which were left unassessed at the settlement. The clause legalises all assessments hitherto fixed by the Collector in the circumstances described.

9. Opportunity has also been taken to supply by the amendment of sections 3 (9) and 122 what has been felt for many years to be a *causes omissus*, the word "vacant" as at present occuring in section 3 (9) being unsuitable, as the strips required to be maintained as boundary marks would not be unowned or unoccupied.

## THE FASTING LADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Recruiting is getting brisk in the great scientific army that unfolded its banner with a flourish of trumpets in the memorable "Khetwadi Hall." The scene has shifted to the magnificence of a knightly mansion and the plans of the great campaign, ostensibly started to deprive nature of its mysteries, have been elaborately worked out; rooms have been re-arranged and equipped at a cost of rupees 225. Monday 6 a.m., promises to be a memorable day in the history of the scientific world. The misfortunes of Bombay attracted to its shores the learned scientists of Europe and America, out of pity for suffering humanity. Never did they dream that their next trip here would be to battle in defence of their science and their reputation as physiologists which the "Khetwadi Girgaum Joint Committee" are bent upon attacking.

The presumption of this army of scientific pigmies stunned my senses. Had this presumption been limited to words, it would have been received with silent contempt, and I should never have written to warn them against the risks of such a game, the pratice of which involves important issues. To embark on experiments without the slightest idea of their expected results is not the province of stable scientific minds but of men suffering from scientific delirium.

When man has the right to experiment on human beings? Where are the people who some years ago were the foremost to hamper the cause of scientific research by raising a hue and cry against experiments on lower animals? Though it may be their creed to protest against experiments on lower beings and remain silent in regard to experiments on human beings or encourage or carry on themselves such experiments, yet it is not the present creed of science to countenance starvation experiments on human subjects. Every junior student of medicine knows the effects of starvation, it has been proved by clinical observation, experiments on lower animals and also on human beings with some times dangerous results. The conclusions have been that the cases of so-called "fasting men and women" are either downright frauds done with the view to religious, social or financial gain, or it is a serious form of desease well known to neurologists. If the mental state of the fasting girl in question is tuned to the impression that her existence depends on the maintenance of her position as an extraordinary person, and the severity of the proposed watch shuts off all the existing avenues of deception by which nourishment could be obtained, she would rather die of starvation than give up her position. The cause of death would be starvation due to the watch maintained upon the patient and preventing her from getting nourishment in her own fancy way; and it would be for a jury to decide if such persons are guilty of bringing about her death knowingly or unknowingly. To my knowledge there is no authority in this land which can issue licence to experiment on human beings, and so long as the British flag is over us it is my conviction that to such enthusiasts in the cause of science will be meted out the due reward for their zeal. Their chivalry is as great as their scientific notions. In the most dangerous position they have put six nurses who have never been trained to such acts of cruelty as to prevent a fasting human being from taking nourishment on the sly. It only remains for me to state once again that the case is not at all so extraordinary as the committee makes it out to be, and the best way to handle it is to approach it from the point of view of a national physician and not from a spiritual point of view. Whatever ends this creation of sensation may serve, it is certain that it will not serve a scientific end.—Yours, &c.

S. H. M.

Apollo Hotel, May, 17.

## ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, Commander R. W. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi. She has come to Bombay to be docked for usual repairs and will remain in Port for some time.

THE dwellers on the north-west frontier are accustomed to raids; but writes the *Pioneer*, the recent attack upon the mail tonga in the Pezu Pass has come as a great surprise. The scene of the affair is well within the border, on the road from Bannu to Sheikh Budin, which is usually as safe as that between Kushalgarh and Kohat. For the mail tonga to be "held up," the horses shot, the parcels looted, and the native passengers relieved of their money and jewellery, shows a boldness that carries us back fifty years, when the frontier districts had not yet settled down. If such a thing had happened in the Tochi or Gomal, there would have been nothing to call for comment; but the local authorities must be perplexed at this unexpected display of lawlessness in British territory. It was only natural that the Mahsuds should, first of all, be charged with the offence: they are under blockade and are consequently in bad repute. But any raiding party from the Mahsud hills would have to travel a long way to reach the Pezu Pass, and the tribesmen just at persent do not go far afield owing to the cordon of troops engaged in the blockade. The offenders, it is now said, were Bhitannis, contemptuously known as "the jackals of the Waziris." They are usually held to be merely stupid and thriftless, any they have given no trouble for many years. As many of their villages are within the administrative border, and the remainder quite open to any punitive force, they have easily been kept in hand, and protection has been afforded to them against raids from the Mahsuds. Why they should suddenly begin to imitate the tactics of their neighbours across the frontier, is a mystery which the local civil officers have now to clear up.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 3.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COMMONS.

WHEN the Government majority, the enormous Government majority sinks to 32 as it did a week ago it is no wonder that people are wondering what is going to happen next. It fell to Mr. Herbert Gladstone's lot to deliver a speech at Leeds either just before or just after the administration received this severe shaking and he made some observations upon the situation by no means satisfactory to the more militant section of the Liberal Party. Your readers will not have forgotten the consternation caused during the general election by Mr. Herbert Gladstone's declaration that the Liberals could not hope to win. This gratuitous admission was much resented in some quarters as unnecessarily playing into the hands of the other side by discouraging the active workers whose largely disinterested enthusiasm is so important at election times. But the disapprobation expressed at Mr. H. Gladstone's former indiscretion has been thrown into the shade by his latest "faux pas." "At the present time the Government" he observed, "shows all the symptoms of senile decay. If the time now was as in the days gone by, we should know that the handwriting was on the wall, that the time was fast approaching when there would be a change of Government. Nobody can say that an alternative Government is possible at the present time. The present House of Commons was elected last year—last October. There is no idea of another General Election. The Liberals, as I have said, are in a small minority. It is impossible to conceive that there is an alternative Government at the present time. So far as I am concerned I am not sorry that it is so. I have said before, and I say again, I hope the Liberal Party will not come in until they see their way to do something more than to hold office. Mr. H. Gladstone, be it remembered, is chief Whip of the Liberal Party and I am told that position means a great deal more than it did when the late Mr. Schnadhorst was installed in Parliament or than it did even in the time of Mr. "Tom" Ellis. So strong was the criticism evoked by Mr. Gladstone's speech of last Friday night that he took an early opportunity of trying to explain it away, reminding us "longo intervallo" of the similar task his illustrious father had so often to perform. The explanation was to the effect that "an erroneous construction has been placed in many quarters on certain phrases used by him. Mr. Gladstone was speaking entirely for himself on the question of an alternative Government. He pointed to the overwhelming majority of the Government and to the fact of the recent election as showing that the most important work of the party lay in an appeal to the country. Certain sentences have been separated from the context, and made to convey much more than was meant. Mr. Gladstone had no idea of implying any want of heart and hope either in the party or in his own view of its position."

As a set-off to Mr. Gladstone's lugubrious remarks Mr. Winston Churchill who is making headway in politics and deserves the praise bestowed upon him by Mr. Labouchere in this week's "Truth" has been warning his Conservative friends that the Liberal Party is not the negligible quantity that some of them imagine, while the most Conservative of Conservative papers except the "Globe" confess that the Liberal difficulty is not in one important sense personal: "It is easy to name at least half-a-dozen members of Front-bench rank who, man for man, are as able to direct the country's business as members of the present Cabinet." Mr. J. E. Ellis, M. P., speaking at a Conference of the Liberation Society said he had never seen Ministers whom he felt so inclined to pity, but the said Ministers might be in a worse plight. It might have been expected that a popular and perhaps perilous outcry would be raised against the Sugar duty, but whatever opposition manifested itself to that tax has died away and it was from the first confined to the trade. Even the hostility to the coal tax, fierce and growing though it be, is restricted to those who are personally engaged in the business either as colliery owners, coal dealers or coal miners.

### COOPER'S HILL AND POLITICAL STRATEGY

The notices of motion on the order-book of the House of Commons are divided into two classes—those for which days have been fixed and those for which no date has been set apart. Amongst the latter is one standing in the name of Sir Henry Seymour King and couched in the following terms—"To call attention to the correspondence and papers laid upon the table of the House in connection with educational changes at Cooper's Hill College and to move a resolution." Sir Seymour King not being a political hack it seems difficult to believe that this is, as Mr. Charles Trevelyan in a letter to the "Times" describes it, an "obstructing notice" or in other words a block invented to prevent discussion of the Cooper's Hill muddle. Mr. Trevelyan says :—"It might be supposed, from the absence of any debate on the subject, that there is satisfaction at the new report. That is so far from being the case that a strong and influential body of members on both sides of the House have done everything in their power to find an opportunity for debate. Unfortunately the rules prohibit the moving of the adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance if any member has a motion on the same subject down upon the order paper, even if it is practically certain it can never be discussed. When the possibility of adjourning the House was mooted it was found that Sir Seymour King had a motion about the reports on Cooper's Hill upon the paper, and there is reason to think he would refuse to remove the obstructing notice. We are therefore compelled to wait until probably the Indian Budget discussion at the end of the Session before raising the question." Mr. Trevelyan adds :—"It is only right that the public should know that it is not the fault of those who have been watching in Parliament on behalf of the Universities and higher education that this matter of vital importance to our Indian Empire has been undebated." Before accepting Mr. Trevelyan's accusation against the Hon. member for Central Hull I should like to hear what Sir Seymour King has to say. Although his loyalty to the Conservative party is unquestionable he is the last man that I should suspect of acting as "bonnet" to Lord George Hamilton. In the House on Tuesday, Sir William Anson asked the Indian Minister whether it was proposed to carry out the recommendations made by the Board of Visitors of Cooper's Hill College, in their report on the retirement of certain professors, that in the case of Mr. McLeod every consideration should be shown him in the matter of his retiring pension, and that in the case of Mr. Hearson the amount of his retiring allowance should be increased. Before the Secretary of State could reply a young Irish member Mr. O'Mara asked which of the two contradictory reports of the Board of Visitors this question referred to and which of the two contradictory reports would be carried out. Lord George Hamilton who can sometimes be snappish replied :—I think that if the hon. gentleman opposite had paid a little more attention to the two reports he would see that they are in no sense contradictory. With regard to the question asked by my hon. friend, I have to say that the Council of India are considering Mr. McLeod's retiring allowance, the desire being to give him the fullest amount possible under Civil Service Regulations. Mr. Hearson has a pension from the Admiralty in addition to that proposed for his service at Cooper's Hill College. I doubt, therefore, if any increase will be sanctioned to the amount already approved.

### MR. HERBERT BIRDWOOD ON INDIA.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood's lecture on India at "the Vic" on Tuesday evening was admirably suited to a popular audience and will I hope be followed by other discourses of a similar character. In these days when almost every costermonger has a Parliamentary vote, it is just as well that the labouring poor of the Metropolis should be taught things about India, that they are not likely to hear from sour-minded detractors of British rule, wrong headed faddists, and partially-informed sentimentalists. Another distinguished Bombay man, Mr. T. Hart-Davies, who has taken up his abode amongst the humble toilers

of the populous district in which the Victoria Hall is situated, presided and there was a large audience. Mr. Birdwood was listened to with respectful attention and the only interruption came not from one of the horny-handed members of the audience but from a Bengalee Baboo, a little deficient in self control. The keynote of the lecture was that in one at least of our possessions whatever may be the case in the British Isles, of which our American cousins sometimes speak so patronisingly and sometimes so irreverently, things are found on a really stupendous and impressive scale. This is true of the climate with the grand natural phenomena, the rains, the thunders, the lightnings and the storms which herald the annual changes of season, and of the succession of days and weeks and months of the same sort of weather, be it hot or cold or moist or dry. It is true also of the physical appearances of the country, the giant mountain ranges, the mighty rivers, the wide plains and crowded cities, the forests and the beasts that find a home therein and sadly true also of such great calamities as the plague and famine. With pride and not in any spirit of boastfulness we may say also that our race has done great things already for the people of India and will continue to do the same. We have had enormous responsibilities to face and we have met them nobly, nor shall we falter until our mission be accomplished. These propositions the lecturer did not attempt to prove in detail, but only put forward certain facts in illustration from which the audience might draw their own conclusions.

THE INDIAN CLIMATE—PAST AND PRESENT.

He explained with his accustomed lucidity the controlling influences which affect the climate, the action of the sun in its course to the north of the Equator for six months of the year, and to the south for the remaining six months, that is its action on the high table land of Thibet which results in the setting in of trade winds blowing in certain constant directions for months at a time and bringing with them in the summer millions of tons of vapour raised also by the action of the sun from the vast surface of sea water on the West, South and East of the Jaithem table land of India. He showed too how the mountain range which traverse the continent of India, and are cooler at their summit than the plains, condensed this vapour and brought it down in torrents of rain before the trade winds reached Thibet and how all these processes were reversed when the sun was South of the Egtator and how this well balanced meteorological system was calculated to maintain an ample clothing of forests and other vegetation and how as a matter of fact India at one time possessed a climate which was neither hot nor cold, due undoubtedly to the undisturbed harmonies of nature which are always favourable to the welfare of the human race.

CAUSES OF FAMINE.

But for a period of 750 years, and especially at the times of trouble which followed the decline of the Mogul dynasty, reckless destruction of forests was permitted; and since that period fearful famines have devastated the country. If the South West monsoon winds do not cover a considerable portion of the sea they do not bring sufficient vapour with them for the requirements of the county—and if on the other hand for any cause they are diverted to countries which are either level and thus hot, over hill tracts which remain hot because they have been denuded of the cool covering of forests, then in certain places no rain falls. Such catastrophes occur from time to time and when the rainfall fails anywhere there can be no cultivation of crops and sometimes great distress ensues. Mr. Birdwood gave particulars of the extent of population effected by the recent famine and spoke of the determination of the Government of India to prevent loss of life wherever that might be possible by means of any administration action. He then exhibited magic lantern slides of forest sceneries etc. to show how an earthly paradise might be created in many parts of India, notwithstanding all disturbing influences, by a happy combination of sun, rain and good soil.

THE PLAGUE.—ESTIMATED TOTAL MORTALITY.

The remainder of the lecture was taken up with a description on the plague and the plague germ and its methods and increase of life, and of the different types of plague and the measures adopted by the Bombay Municipal authorities for its suppression during the earlier epidemics. Mr. Birdwood estimated that the mortality from plague in Bombay, the outlying districts of the Western Presidency and in Bengal, has since 1896 reached a total of half a million.

OLLA PODRIDA.

One is sometimes asked very remarkable questions about our Eastern Empire. A few years ago an otherwise intelligent person asked me if it is a fact that no white man is a barrister in Western India. "Good gracious, no," I replied. "Whatever put that into your head"? My poor innocent friend could not say how he had got the impression; but he thought he had read a statement to that effect in one of the newspapers. Perhaps he was alluding to a recent communication in the "Westminster Gazette" in which it is stated that "every barrister on the West Coast"—not of India but of Africa—"is native, though they all have English names." Possibly he might have been misled by the numerous natives of India who are called to the Bar every year. The other day six members of Gray's Inn received the legal accolade, and all except one bear Indian names. Two Indian gentlemen belonging to another Inn were called upon the same occasion.

Messrs. Longmans are to publish Mr. Skrine's Life of Sir William Hunter which will appear in the autumn. According to the "Times" a large number of letters throwing light upon Hunter's character from early manhood have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Skrine, who has gone to reside at Oxford, doubtless finding its comparatively peaceful surroundings more conducive to literary inspiration than the incessant bustle of the Metropolis.

The old Bombay friends of Lieutenant Colonel Salisbury Simpson (formerly of the Marine Battalion) will be glad to hear that his son is doing well as a cadet of the Britannia. He is not only good in his studies but is prominent in athletics. At the Britannia sports held at Dartmouth on Saturday young Simpson was second in the Quarter Mile Open race—not bad for a beginner.

"For myself I have never sworn or tasted intoxicants, never smoked, never kissed or hugged a woman." The above declaration was recently made—so the cable informs us—by a good looking young man of 37, a certain Professor Cook of the Northern University of Chicago who, we are told, "is one of the most discussed men in America. His inexperience in osculatory matters excites the most comment. Newspapers devote columns to the subject, printing interviews with public men like Mr. Chauncey Depew, who gravely discuss the professor's peculiar characteristics." Most of them, it is not surprising to learn, express sympathy for this very good young man who moreover is being deluged, it is said, with offers of marriage. Certainly Yankee journalists if they are sometimes exasperating in their predictions of the decline and fall of the British Empire as exemplified by the Great Morgan Purchase do add to the gaiety of nations.

As an illustration of the vicissitudes of life the papers report the death in Lincoln Workhouse of Mr. William Tew Holland who at one time enjoyed a solicitor's practice in Lancashire, worth £10,000 a year. A mania for speculation seems to have caused his ruin. There are men now carrying sandwich boards in London streets during the daytime and spending their nights on the seats along the Thames embankment who formerly occupied equally good positions. Every year a Christmas Dinner is given to the poor London sandwichmen. I once suggested to the principal organiser of that sorrowful gathering that he should sample some of his guests—that is try to obtain from them a true account of what it was that had brought them to their present misery. These particulars if published might serve as a warning to others and perhaps save some lives from being wrecked.

Of all the wild guesses as to the authorship of the now famous article on Queen Victoria in the "Quarterly" the wildest is that of the paper which says the writer is Sir Theodore Martins. Sir Theodore is too much of a courtier to have written such an article even if it did not contain unmistakable evidence of not being from his pen.

## THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

### MR. RUSSEL AITKEN ADDRESSES THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Russel Aitken has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the drainage of Bombay:—

My Lord,—In acknowledging receipt of letter R. and S. 1042 of the 18th. ultimo, I would remark that if your Lordship "is satisfied that the Bombay municipality has at its disposal all the necessary information and expert advice for the carrying out of the sanitary improvements they have in hand" it is obvious that on national and international ground it is much to be deplored that after more than four years of such "expert advice" the plague still rages in Bombay and further, the sanitary state of the city in other respects remains about as bad as it can be.

No doubt the Municipality when they constructed the abominable system of "drainage" which exists in some parts of the Native Town and when they converted the centre of the Island into a lake of foul sewage, adding thereto year after year nightsoil and town sweepings, believed, they had at there disposal all "the necessary information and expert advice" which your Lordship seems to think they now have, but when passing through Bombay in 1889—90 I pointed out the "dismal failure" of the so-called drainage scheme and advised them not to bring the water from the Reservoir at Tansa until the drainage of Bombay was improved; I was somewhat surprised when told that the Natives did not by any means think they were competently advised, for some of them said that "Bombay had not had an Engineer since Mr. Aitken left."

A proof of this is that after the first letter of warning sent by me to "The Bombay Gazette," although it contained but eight lines, the unofficial Europeans and the Native members of the Municipality took alarm and at once insisted on sending for an Engineer to report on the drainage of the Island. The Official Members thereon sent for an Engineer they thought they could rely on to see matters in a proper light, but when this Engineer had been in Bombay, gone back to London and sent out his Report, that Report was returned for correction by the Official Members of the Municipality.

In spite of my warning, the water from the Tansa Reservoir, twenty millions gallons per day, was brought into Bombay in 1892, and nothing practical was done to improve the drainage.

I have recently read my Reports on "The Main Drainage of Bombay" (1867) and an the "Extension of The Bombay Waterworks" (1869) and there is nothing in them I would wish to alter.

My plan for drainage was one modified on that adopted in London and elsewhere, the object being not only to drain the houses and surface of the City, but also to drain the subsoil of the City and Island of Bombay. The scheme for the extension of the Waterworks provided for the construction of a new Reservoir, having an area of 4,000 acres situated in the Shewla Valley, which is free from jungle and the water was to be brought to Bombay in pipes under pressure so as to prevent the water being contaminated on its way to the City, a most necessary precaution in India.

The system of drainage adopted some years ago does not attempt to drain the subsoil or the surface water in the rains. It is an attempt to do what has never been attempted before in a closely built city, viz. to separate the rain water from the sewage. The drains are earthenware pipes, which are always getting blocked up, and the sweepers who have to clean them out are frequently asphixiated whilst the stench from them is so bad that on the only road where Europeans of the better class are brought near one of these drains, the ventilation is effected by chimneys standing 30 feet above the road.

During the rains a slight fall fills these drains completely and the sewage rises up and spreads over the streets.

The Tansa Valley, from which a fresh supply of water has been brought, is covered with dense jungle, is most unhealthy, as is shown from the fact that during the construction of the Reservoir works thousands of work people perished. It is a question whether water in a reservoir such as Tansa does not absorb poisonous matter from "decaying vegetation" as well as on its way to the city in passing through tunnels and aqueducts which are open to the air at the ends.

The Tansa works were opened in 1892 and as the water supply was gradually increased, so the sanitary state of the city became worse until in November, 1896, the plague declared itself in an epidemic form.

I am very far from saying that if the plans for drainage and waterworks I prepared had been adopted that the plague would not have broken out, for so far as is knewn, it began on land lately reclaimed from the foreshores, on which there are new streets and houses. The drains also are new, but the S. W. Monsoon Rains of 1896 were most irregular, nearly the whole of the rainfall falling in June and July and but little in August and September—hence a damp, sodden, mildewed city was baked under a tropical sun. But even if under these exceptional circumstances the plague did break out, it certainly is extremely unlikely that if the city had been well drained, if it had a wholesome and not excessive water supply and if the sanitary arrangement had in other respects been in good condition, the plague would not for 5 years have hung about the city as it has done. The question therefore, is what is to be done to prevent the frightful mortality continuing.

In my opinion, the steps which should be taken now are practically the same as proposed when I wrote to your Lordship three years ago—1st, the water from the Tansa Reservoir should be shut off.

There is nothing, as is well known from experience in irrigated districts in India, that enervates and destroys a population more rapidly than an excessive supply of water and an undrained subsoil. This causes a malarial fever in which, I understand, the glands become swollen, although, of course, not nearly to the same extent as in the plague.

Whether the water from the Tansa Reservoir is, when it arrives in Bombay, contaminated and unhealthy, I cannot say, but everyone is agreed that the whole of the centre of the Island is sodden and waterlogged and I am informed on the best authority that at the end of the dry season the ground at Byculla near the Railway Station in the centre of the Island, water is found and stands at a level only a few inches below the surface.

Now, when in my Report of 1869, I proposed the construction of a new Reservoir the existing water supply from the Vehar Reservoir was at the rate of 10 gallons per head per day, and it was ample for a native population packed so closely as the native population of Bombay is.

Why another Reservoir was wanted was 1st, the Vehar Reservoir Works were in an unsatisfactory condition and it was not right that the lives of thousands should depend on one Reservoir which might give way at any time. 2nd. A new Reservoir was wanted to provide for the probable increase of the population, which, if it increased as it had done up to then, would in "1901 be 1-2 millions"—but the census population which was in 1865, 616,000 was in 1864, 644,000, in 1872, 644,000, in 1881 773,000 in 1891, 821,000 and in 1901, 770,000. Thus the water from Tansa Reservoir may now be dispensed with, if proper care be taken to prevent waste, for although there are more cotton mills now than there were in 1869 yet the water from the Toolsi Reservoir which is worked along with the Vehar Reservoir gives 6 million gallons per day extra to the Vehar supply, so that 24 gallons per head per day for a population of 770,000 should be ample.

At present the water supply is at the rate of 50 gallons per head per day and as the population is exceedingly dense, being 375,000 to the square mile, the present water supply means one and one half inches of water every day; forty-five inches of water every month and with the S. W. Monsoon Rains of 70 inches not less them six hundred and ten inches, or a depth of fifty feet of water has to find its way yearly through the City and there being little or no drainage, people wonder why Bombay is damp and unhealthy and a hotbed for many diseases besides the plague and that its mortality is now sometimes 125 instead of 25 per thousand per annum, as it formerly was and should be now if common sense prevailed.

It may be objected that during the rains although there is a great rainfall and the town is drenched and sodden, yet as a season, the rains are not unhealthy. During the rains the ground is waterlogged, yet the sun being obscured and the air saturated with vapour, there is no evaporation from the ground. It is the hot sun beating on the surface of the saturated soil and thus causing evaporation from the ground, and as this evaporation goes on all through the night and thus causes injury to the health of the population, as at night the vitality is low and infection of any disease is more easily contracted.

A new night soil depot should be constructed in Mody Bay so that the night soil of the City may be collected there and discharged into the Harbour after High Water and swept away by the tidal current and without danger to the health of the inhabitants.

From time immemorial the night soil of the city was deposited on the Harbour foreshore and swept away by the tide, but many years ago a depot was made at Chinch Bunder into which the night soil was collected and flushed out into the tidal current shortly after High Water. The Elphinstone Reclamation Coy., (whose obligations have been taken over by the Bombay Port Trust) reclaimed the foreshore of the Harbour in front of Chinch Bunder having, previously to being allowed to do so, undertaken to make and maintain a new night soil depot. One was made at Boree Bunder on the designs of the late Engineer to the Elphinstone Coy., but the outlet pipe got blocked up and now the night soil is put into the drains, and as during the S. W. Moonsoon the rainfall is so excessive it fills the drains, takes the night soil out of them and distributes it all over the streets and it finally finds its pay to the centre of the Islam where there is a Lake from which there is a stench much as I may safely say does not exist in any other civilized city.

The Bombay Port Trust should at once be called in to provide a sited an build a night soil depot on Mody Bay and if the Port Trust will not fulfil its obligations the Municipality should take pessession of the ground and do the work at their expense.

The low level drain on the Flats which is at present covered with sewage and the pumping station formerly at the Worlee and if the drain should be rebuilt and the low lying ground in the centre of the Island pumped dry and kept dry as it was when I handed over charge.

The town sweeping should as formerly be sent out of the Island of Bombay.

The sweepings used to be sent by trains on G.I.P Rly., into the Island of Salsette and this should be done again if a cheaper mode cannot be devised if the Municipality should take over the Town Tramways.

The cost of the first three items will not exceed three lacs of rupees and as the Municipality last year spent nearly five lacs, and fifty lacs in all in connection with the plague since it first commenced in 1896, the cost should not prevent their being taken in hand and finished by the middle of September.

I would remind your Lordship that during the short time I was in Bombay I got a good deal of useful work done. Amongst other things I laid out the road along the foreshores on the Harbour side of the Island, a road not less than 6 miles long and 100 feet wide. I built the Bombay Markets and although those on the Esplanade are but half finished, they are much admired and pay very well indeed, and the people who use them, both buyers and sellers, are perfectly satisfied. In spite of the opposition of the Government of Bombay I got the Port Trust formed and that Port Trust has made wet docks and has, been a great success in every way. It was well that just before the Port Trust was constituted the Marquess of Salisbury was Secretary of State for India, for on my advice, he altered the plans that had been prepared by the Public Works Department for the first dock in Bombay Harbour, which certainly must have been a failure as no Canal Steamer could have got into it. If my plans for new drainage and waterworks were not carried out and disaster has ensued that is not my fault.

I regret, however, that I could not prevent although I tried hard, the erection of the Hydraulic Lift Dry Dock in Bombay Harbour.

The Bombay Government said it was sent out without their knowledge and certainly neither the Officers of the late Indian Navy nor the Members of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, of whom I was one, were ever consulted. If I had known that the Contractors knew as well as I did that the tidal currents in the Harbour would prevent ships being docked and that they had got out of the difficulty by getting the Contract altered so that they got well away with their money before ships could be docked, I certainly should have used stronger language than I did. But as it is, the Lift is now broken up and things of the past, but I think your Lordship must admit that even the Secretary of the State for India and his Council have not always at their disposal "all the necessary information and "expert advice for the carrying out of," what was, ". The Bombay White Elephant.

RUSSEL AITKEN.

Extract from Report by Mr. Russel Aitken, Civil Engineer, on the Extension of the Bombay Waterworks, dated 12th July, 1869.

SANITARY ADVANTAGES BOMBAY HAS DERIVED FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF VEHAR WATER.

To those who are acquainted with what Bombay was before the construction of the Vehar Works, it may appear to be a waste of time to dictate on the great sanitary improvement which has followed the gradual introduction of the Vehar water; indeed, so marked has this improvement been that the densely crowded portions of the town where only Vehar water can be procured, are freer from disease (more especially cholera) than open suburban places such as Chowpatі where wells are numerous. Fever, formerly the scourge of the place, has been kept in check, and the mortality from this cause has greatly diminished. Cholera, which at one time constantly hung about the town, has during the past three or four years become almost unknown, and the cases of disease which now occur have lost much of their former virulence; guineaworm, which was almost universal, is gradually disappearing; elephantiasis is becoming more rare; in short, the health of the community has been so much benefited by the introduction of Vehar water, that the loss of it would be the greatest sanitary calamity that could befall the city.

## THE AFFAIRS OF MR. E. T. HOOLEY.

Under the bankruptcy of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley a meeting of creditors was held on Monday, April 29 at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. Marshall Stevens presiding.

Mr. D. F. Basden, the trustee in the bankruptcy, stated that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of appointing a committee of inspection. The Bankruptcy Rules provided that if a member of the committee were absent from five consecutive meetings of the commmittee his office should there upon, become vacant. Four of the members had been absent from five consecutive meetings, in addition to which another member had resigned. The Bankruptcy Rules also provided that where there was no committee of inspection the Board of Trade should fulfil the duties of a committee. Since the committee ceased to exist the Board Trade had acted under this rule. Regarding the prospect of the payment of further dividends, it would be remembered that about a year ago he issued a circular to the creditors informing them that delay had occured owing to the fact that a reversionary interest of importance had to be realised and that until this sale had been carried out he did not see a prospect of declaring a further dividend. He was now able to state that negotiations were pending for the sale of that reversionary interest, and would, he believed, be satisfactorily concluded. He thought that before the end of the summer a further dividend would be distributed. There were other outstanding assets which would be realized with difficulty, and the settlement of several disputes would occupy considerable time, but no delay on account of these would occur in the payment of the dividend.

The chairman said it had been suggested that the best course to pursue would be to adjourn the meeting to a date prior to the Long Vacation, in the hope that in the meantime the estate might be wound up with the assistance of the Board of Trade. If by that date the estate had not been wound up a strong committee could be appointed for the purpose of bringing the matter to a conclusion.

After some discussion it was resolved that the meeting should be adjourned to June 17, on a previous date.

In reply to a creditor Mr. Basden stated that the amount he now had in hand was sufficient to pay a dividend of about 3d. in the pound. He hoped, however, that the further dividends altogether would exceed 2s. in the pound.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## NEJD AND ITS PRINCES.

Let us now mention the tribes under his rule which are scattered in the regions of Nejd. There are 4 tribes of Shama excluding Al Montafik whose tribes are independent near Bagdad (2) the majority of the tribes of Anzah bear allegiance to Abdul Azeezibn Ar-Rashid, and so do most of those of Otaibah, and a portion of the tribes of Motair, and those of Masrooh who live in Nejd and the tribes of Beni Salim who became domiciled in Nejd and Asharart and Hitaim and other large tribes of Bodouin of whom we have no knowledge are all loyal to him and owe him allegiance.

When one tribe transgresses against another or if it has any rebellious design, he chastises them and establishes justice amongst them either by kindly means or by the sword.

Every year he levies tithes from them conformably to the Mahomedan law on their horses, camels, goats and sheep, cattle and date-palms, and crops excluding horses kept for war purposes. The tithes levied are collected by him and he distributes some of the money amongst the needy and poor, and spends the remainder in making feasts, and in making gifts to deputations, so that at the end of the year no surplus is left from it.

The men who are under his command are 180,000 or more, of whom 60,000 are horsemen who ride pure bred Arab horses which one might liken to lions while they are riding them and one can see them riding like eagles armed to the teeth, with bravery visible in their eyes, and 60,000 brave camel riders and 60,000 Infantry Musketeers who in case of invasion ride behind the camel troopers.

All these people incessantly pray for His Majesty the heroic Sultan Abdul Hamid and for their Ameer who has established justice and made all roads safe and who keeps himself under the orders of Commander of the Faithful (the Sultan) and who from time to time presents to his Majesty large gifts of noble Arab horses and dromedaries and other things. May His Majesty always shower on them great dignities and high decorations and costly curiosities. Thus we have been able to give an account of Nejd and its Ameer Abdul Azeez A-Rashid. May God guide us as well as him and all moslems to what He pleases and loves and peace and blessing be upon our Master Mahomed and his children and companions.

As for Nejd it is three days from Mecca and the same distance separates it from Medina, Horan Aleppo and Baghdad and Kowiet and Bussorah, and its population is very numerous.—"Aden Gazette."

## TREASURY BALANCES.

### MEMORIAL FROM NATIVE BROKERS.

The Chairman of the Bombay Native Share, Stotk Exchange of Bullion Brokers' Association, has addressed the following letter on the above subject to the Honourable Sir Edward Law, Minister of Finance:—

I am directed by the Committee of the Native Share, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association of Bombay humbly to address to you the following observations on the policy of the Government of locking up the floating currency during the busy season in the Treasury, and thereby entailing hardship on the trade and industry of the country.

2. This Association represents and has helped in promoting nearly the whole of the joint stock industries of the Bombay Presidency; and it is the sole medium for transacting business in Government Paper, Municipal and Port Trust Bonds and Bullion.

3. That the industries of this Presidency have heavily suffered, and are almost disorganized by five years of plague, famine and poor crops, and they are now handicapped by the prolonged state of war in China.

4. That although the Government of India are powerless to prevent the visitations of Providence, or the effects of political events beyond their control and not of their making, it is still in their power to a certain extent to mitigate their severity and to help their returning prosperity by a proper adjustment and by assisting in maintaining the even tenor of the money market.

5. That no Government of any other civilized country have such an absolute and uncontrolled power as the Government of India have over the money markets of this country. The cash balances of all the civilized countries of the world are always in evidence in the State Banks and are ready for the use of the tax-payers whose monies they are. But the same does not obtain with the Government of India.

6. At the end of November the Government of India had in the Civil Treasuries 879 lakhs, and in the Reserve Treasuries 64 lakhs, or a total of 943 lakhs. Out of this the Presidency Banks had the use of 256 lakhs. At the end of January the Government of India had 1,391 lakhs in the Civil Treasuries and 364 lakhs in the Reserve Treasuries, or a total of 1,755 lakhs. Out of this the Presidency Banks had the Government deposit of 264 lakhs. At the end of March the cash locked up in the Civil Treasuries was 1,597 lakhs, and in the Reserve Treasuries 358 lakhs—equal to a total of 1,955 lakhs. Out of this total the Presidency Banks had 341 lakhs. In other words, although the Government took off the markets of India on balance 812 lakhs between the end of November and the end of January, their balances in the Presidency Banks increased from 256 lakhs to 264 lackhs; that is to say, the Government of India gave an extended use to the public of 8 lakhs out of an increase in Treasuries of 812 lakhs. Between the end of November and the end of March the Government balances in the Treasuries increased from 943 lakhs to 1,955 lackhs, or an increase of 1,912 lakhs on the balance; but the Government balances in the Presidency Banks increased from 256 lakhs to 341 lakhs. Thus cut of an increase in the Treasuries of 1,012 lakhs the Government gave an extended use of 83 lakhs only.

7. That during the month of March of this year the Treasury receipts of the United States of America exceeded the Treasury disbursements by 91 lakhs dollars. Although Secretary Gage hastened to give back the use of this money to the trade by buying bonds and anticipating payment of interest, yet the "New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of 6th April, 1901 comments as follows on the action of the Government:—"As we have said before, what conservative classes demand of the Treasury is simply—hands off! take no more currency of the money market each week than is returned to it." The United States is the richest country in the world as India is one of the poorest; and if the abstraction of 91 lakhs dollars for a few days is proclaimed as a great hardship, to what extent is that hardship increased in the case of a poor country like India, where the withdrawal of money from the use of trades and industries is to an extent of 800 to 1,000 lakhs, and that not for a few days only, but for six months together. The six months during which this withdrawal of cash by the Government from the uses of trade takes place are the most busy months of the year, when the uses of all available cash ought to be increased to help the moving of the crops to the sea-board.

8. That the only way to draw upon the Treasury, and that to a very limited extent, is by the purchase of Telegraphic Transfers and Council Bills; and yet no immediate relief could be through that channel, as the Secretary of State has put thereon an embargo of usuary. He has kept a difference of 1-5th of a penny between Telegraphic Transfers and Council Bills. The purchase of Telegraphic Transfers means a receipt of money on the morrow, and that by Council Bills a fortnight later; but the difference of 1-16th of a penny between the two modes of remittance is equal to an interest charge of 9 1-2 per cent per annum. That is why so few Telegraphic Transfers are taken, and that under the strain of great necessity regardless of the cost. But Telegraphic Transfers and Council Bills help only the export trade from the sea-board to foreign countries. They do not touch or help the moving of the crops from the interior to the sea-baard, and that vast internal trade in camparison with which the export trade is very small indeed.

9. If there were a day or days in any year when in London, Paris, or Berlin no advances could be had on Consols, Rentes, or Government Securities of the German Empire respectively the city or cities in which this occurred, would be obliged to have a recource to a moratorium; or as a French Banker said, the life of the Government would not be worth a day's purchase, and the Bank of France would be besieged and battered until the advances had been given. But in Bombay it is a matter of no extraordinary occurrence, and for days together no advances can be had on Government Paper. We had an instance of this on the first of this month. Between the 15th and the 20th of April money was being loaned both in Calcutta and Bombay at 3 1-2 to 4 per cent. It was steady between 20th and 25th. There was nothing to indicate sudden and spasmodic stringency, except, that fewer Council Bills were taken during the two preceding weeks. The first of May was a Government Paper settlement day. The deliveries were to be the smallest of the last 12 months, between 35 and 45 lakhs The market opened that morning at 95 buyers. But on the news coming that the Presidency Banks refused to loan or carry over the Paper, it immediately dropped to 94. Some borrowed from the bazaar at a rate as high 15 1-2 per cent. per annum at a month fixed. Yet the rate for advances on Government Paper of the Presidency Banks was 7 per cent., and at the meetings of their Boards on the morrow it was not raised!!

10. That attempts have since been made to palliate the action of the Presidency Banks in refusing to advance against Government Paper by having it stated that the Presidency Banks all along gave loans to *bona fide* holders of Government Paper. It is within the knowledge of my Committee that the Exchange Banks were refused accommodation about the same time. My Committee acknowledges with pleasure that the Bank of Bombay has earned the gratitude during the last two years of the trades and industries of this Presidency by accommodating them to an extent unprecedented in its previous history. This the present Secretary and Treasurer with juster and larger conception of its duties has been enabled to do by borrowing largely from the bazaar. But my Committee submits that the Presidency Banks do not rise to the height of the argument when, to palliate their action, they make a distinction between different holders of Government Paper, for to all holders the co-signatories are the Government of India. Had the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay formed no such preconceived notions, the settlement of the first of May would have passed off easily, as the difficulties the Stock Exchange had to contend with were with the Paper to be delivered by the two Presidency Banks at the monthly settlement which they refused to loan on or carry forward on any consideration, and for which no immediate arrangements could be made anywhere else. Perhaps the Government of India might well ask why do not the Presidency Banks apply to the Government for temporary accommodation on deposit of the Government Paper. This they will not do because (a) they refuse to allow Government to be the sole judges of the necessity for such accommodation; (b) they do not wish to act as middlemen and undergo the risk and trouble between the Government and the Public without the middleman's profit; (c) perhaps they do not wish to have brought home to them by Government the necessity of a State Bank with larger resources and the privileges of Government deposits.

11. That those who draw distinctions between the Stock Exchange as borrowers and others do so in ignorance and inexperience rather than in knowledge. That the growth and development of a Stock Exchange run *pari passu* with the commercial progress of a great city, and its allocation to render certain necessary and indispensable services to the community in the exchange and distribution of wealth has an importance in no way inferior to the Banks themselves. That this Stock Exchange has always loyally helped the Government in the raising of their Rupee loans, and the great part it plays in them was brought into prominence only last year, when its refusal to accept at its monthly settlements the issue of 3 1-2 per cent. Paper of 1900-1901 of another year would have sealed its fate and brought about a failure, had not the Government at the last moment made the issue convertible into 1854-55 Paper at the option of the holder.

12. That you, Sir, with your great experience of European finance are well aware that no loan of any Government, whether of first class credit or otherwise, is taken up by investors at first hand, but it has had to be nursed by Stock Exchanges and Bankers for a long time until it gradually passes into the hands of the investors. It is, therefore, but fair to ask that the difficulty of financing it or holding it should not be *the making* of the Government which issues it. These great stringencies are sharp while they last, if short. But the consequences they leave behind are deplorable. In the middle of April money was circulating in no larger volume than in the middle of May. In the former period it was being loaned at 4 per cent but in the latter period it is locked up and not loaned.

13. That whatever differences of opinion may obtain as to whether it is the tribulations of industry and commerce, or the credit of the Government Paper that is trailed in the dust, it is the unanimous opinion of all who deal in money that the root and fountainhead of all mischiefs in the money market are the Government of India. No arguments or devices or institutions could fill up the chasm made by the withdrawal of 1,000 lakhs on balance from active circulation during the part of the year when all the cash resources of this country should be in evidence and ought to be employed to their utmost capacity. The reasons put forth by the Government of India for causing so much suffering seem to my Committee very weak. Sometime in 1875-76 or thereabouts during the busy season the Government commenced withdrawing largely from the monies to their credit at the Presidency Banks. It was a famine year and the Banks asked the Government to draw out gradually and at some notice. This reason has sufficed for the last quarter of a century for putting the Banks and public on short commons. But if such a thing were to happen once in every five or even two years, the inconvenienc or even loss caused to the Government bears but an infinitesimal proportion to the gain the whole country would derive from a pursuit of a directly opposite policy.

14. It is not for the Committee of the Stock Exchange to presume to show ways and means to the Government of India how to utilize the vast cash balances beyond their minimum reserve accumulated; every year in their Treasuries in the service of the commmerce and industries of this country. But until such ways and means are devised it ventures humbly to urge Government (a) to reduce the difference between the Telegraphic Transfers and the Council Bills to 1—32 of a peny equal to an interest charge of 41-2 per cent. so as to allow the immediate use of the Government balances in however small a way; (b) to place in the Presidency Banks to the credit of the Government a further crore on every increase of three crores in the Treasuries beyond their minimum balance of 8 crores under an understanding with the Presidency Banks that their privileges carry responsibilities both to the Government and the Public. If the interests of the Government are identical with those of the governed then the reduction of interest on agriculture, trades, and industries, if it does not result in larger revenues to the Government, will any how go to lighten the burdens of the people.—I have &c.,

(Signed) S. B. BROACHA,

Chairman of the Bombay Native Share, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association.

Bombay, May 17.

## THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN THE GULF.

In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Bigham on April 30, the hearing of the Fracis, Times, and Co. v. Meade was resumed:—The Plaintiffs, a firm of merchants and exporters of arms and ammunition to the Persian Gulf, sued Colonel Meade formerly British Consul General there, to recover damages for the alleged unlawful seizure of arms and ammunition at Bushire and Bahrein two ports in the Persian Gulf. The Plaintiffs case was that, towards the end of 1897, at the time when the trouble with the Afridis on the North-west Indian frontier began arms and ammunition which belonged to them, of the value of £20,000 or £30,000, were seized by the Defendant, Colonel Meade, and other officials at Bushire and sent to Teheran. At the time of the seizure, the Defendant, and other officials it was said, stated that they were acting under instructions from the Home Government, who believed that the arms somehow got into the hands of the Afridis. The arms seized at Bushire had never been recovered, and another seizure took place at Bahrein, a quantity of arms being taken away from that place and detained until June, 1900, when they were returned in a damaged condition. The Defendant pleaded that the acts complained of were committed not by him, but by the Persian authorities, who had prohibited the importation of munitions of war into their territory.

Sir R. T. Reid, K.C., Mr. Joseph Walton, K.C., and Mr. Hollams appeared for the Plaintiffs; and the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Sutton, and Mr. Acland for the Defendant.

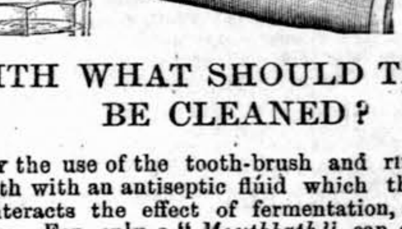
Colonel Meade gave evidence relating to the circumstances under which the arms and amunition in question were seized. The seizure at Bushire was at the instigation of the Persian authorities who informed Witness that a quantity of arms, &c., stored at Plaintiffs' house at Bushire were to be seized, confiscated, and sent to Teheran, in accordance with the order of prohibition issued by the Persian Government. Subsequently Witness, accompanied by several Persian officials, went to the Plaintiffs' building where the arms were stored. They found boxes of arms, which were opened and examined, with a view to discovering the country of origin. An inventory was made of the arms, and immediately that inventory was commenced Witness left Bushire. He was subsequently informed that the arms, &c., had been seized by the Persian Government. With regard to the seizure at Bahrein, Witness said that took place before he arrived at Bahrein. He never had anything whatever to say with regard to the seizure, or authorised it in any way.

The trial was again adjourned.

On May the hearing was again resumed and concluded. It will be recollected that the Plaintiffs were a firm of merchants and exporters of arms and ammunition, and that they sued Colonel Meade, formerly British Consul General at the Persian Gulf ports for the alleged unlawful seizure of arms and am-munition at Bushire and Bahrein, two of those ports. Plaintiffs' case was that towards the end of 1897, at the time when the trouble with the Afridis on the North-west Indian Frontier began some £20,000 or £30,000 worth of arms belonging to them were seized by Colonel Meade and other officials and were never received back, and that another seizure of their goods was also made, which were returned some time afterwards in a damaged condition. At the time of the seizure Plaintiffs asserted that the Defendant and those who acted with him stated that they were acting under instruction from the Home Government, who believed that the arms somehow got into the hands of the Afridis. The Defendant, however, pleaded that the acts complained of were committed not by him, but by the Persian authorities, who had prohibited the importation of munitions of war into their territory.

Counsel for the Plaintiffs were Sir R. T. Reid, K.C. Mr. Joseph Walton, K.C., and Mr. Hollams; while for the Defendant the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Sutton appeared.

At the conclusion of the speeches of Counsel the learned Judge reserved his judgment.


WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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## THE BOERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

When the mail left they were still discussing the merits of Ahmednagar at Home. Numerous questions were asked in the House of Commons and the inevitable Mr. Vaughan Nash wrote the following letter to the "Daily News":—

Sir.—Mr. Brodrick and Lord George Hamilton miss the point, namely, that Ahmednagar is in the middle of a famine district. The Gazetteer may show that it is salubrious in a general way, as places in India go, but at the present moment it happens to be one of the worst districts in India that could be selected for a large encampment of white men, and all the rosy pictures from Simla cannot make it otherwise. The figures which Lord George Hamilton has before him at the India Office are conclusive.

I will first give these figures, which anyone can verify for himself at the India Office library, and then, if you can spare the space, I will point out why it is that a famine district is not healthy.

The latest official famine returns, which bring us up to the end of March, show that Ahmednagar has a larger number of people on famine relief than any other district in Bombay Presidency, or in the whole of India. These figures, I may explain, do not show the extent of destitution, but they afford a fair test of the intensity of the distress as between one district and another. In the case of Ahmedabad, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar, the figures are incomplete. The following, then, are the districts affected by famine in Bombay Presidency, with the numbers in receipt of Government aid, at relief works, and in their own homes, at the end of March:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmednagar | 59,743 |
| Sholapur (sic) | 55,773 |
| Poona | 14,002 |
| Kaira | 8,452 |
| Panch Mahals | 7,295 |
| Broach | 1,202 |
| Surat | 221 |
| Khandesh | 883 |
| Nasik | 3,739 |
| Satara | 10,210 |
| Bijapur | 13,748 |
| Belgaum | 418 |
| Dharwar | 876 |

By this time the numbers are probably larger, as the last week in March showed an increase of close on two thousand over the previous one in, Ahmednagar alone.

It is necessary to trouble you with these particulars because the information given to the House of Commons does not square with the official returns. Thus, on Monday, Mr. Schwann inquired if it was not a fact that there was a famine in Ahmednagar last year, and Mr. Brodrick's reply was:

"Of course, famine has existed in various parts of India, but there is nothing special at Ahmednagar."

No one would have supposed from this that Ahmednagar was, at the present moment, the worst famine district in the whole of British India, and unfortunately, Lord George Hamilton has not corrected this false impression.

As to the second point, it must be obvious—everyone in India knows it—that a district suffering from famine and drought is not, and cannot be, healthy. Last year, in Ahmednagar the water famine was more acute than anywhere in the Deccan. Perhaps Lord George Hamilton will say how matters stand now, and whether the military authorities are easier in their minds about the situation than they are reported to have been last year. However this may be, a famine area where the people are so reduced in condition, so collapsed in thousands of cases as these Deccanese who are entering on their third consecutive year of famine, is certain to be swept by epidemics; and seeing that white men living in bungalows are not exempt from such visitations, an extemporised camp containing a thousand Boers is hardly likely to be. If you have seen a famine camp struck by cholera, and observed the way in which this frightful pestilence goes like wildfire from camp to camp and town to town, until hundreds of square miles are infected with it, you cannot feel easy about the deportation of Boers to Ahmednagar, or anywhere else in Bombay Presidency. There happens to be no plague at the present moment in the place, but one of the bad features of this season is the slowness with which the hot weather is killing it out in the Presidency, and cases may crop up any day in the Boers, camp. Perhaps I have said enough to show that the mere presence of a military station at Ahmednagar cannot be taken as a proof of its healthiness. Supposing the troops came through last year in fair condition, and that "The Englishman" is wrong about the prevalence of enteric what then? Because a British regiment escaped unscathed from a position of peril, that is hardly a reason for tempting Providence in the case of the Boers.

I find that I was wrong in assuming that the prisoners were to be quartered in the desert outside the town. According to the "Times of India" they are to be treated as follows:

About a thousand Boers are to be incarcerated within the walls of the fort in twenty separate huts. Around the huts a barbed wire enclosure will be erected. A clear space of one hundred feet will be left between the wire enclosure and the outer walls of the fort. At intervals in this clear space powerful electric lights, each of two thousand candle power, will be placed. The sentries guarding the prisoners will be stationed on the outer walls of the fort, and as by day or night any captive who seeks to escape will have to cross the open space, and then scale the wall, it is not probable that any man will be rash enough to attempt to gain his liberty.

The Boers will not get out unless death liberates them, and as to the chances of such a release I leave your readers to form their own opinion.

Surgeon General Cook on the other hand wrote to the "Standard":—

Sir,—To all who know anything of Ahmednagar, Dr. Leyds's protest against "the transportation of Boer prisoners to the waterless desert" is supremely ridiculous. Ahmednagar is known to be one of the best stations of the Bombay Presidency, and when, as a young man, just married, I obtained the Civil Surgeoncy of that station, some years ago, I thought myself extremely fortunate. Ahmednagar stands about fourteen hundred feet above the Konkan, on the plateau of the Dekkan, and its climate throughout the monsoon, just commencing, is comparable to any English climate, while the cool season that follows is very pleasant. The hot weather, now closing, cannot be hotter than that of the Orange River Colony, and is dry and healthy.

The situation of Ahmednagar is picturesque, amids in ordinary years, a well-cultivated country; and as the Nile promises a good rise this season, there is every reason to expect a good monsoon in India. The rainfall from June to October is about twenty inches, and the "breaks" in the rains are simply delightful seasons. The fort in which the prisoners are to be placed stands on a wide, grassy maidan, or plain, in the centre of the station, and is well isolated from the Military lines. It will afford ample accommodation, and there will be a clear space of one hundred feet around the enclosure in which their huts are to be placed, between the former and the walls of the fort; and the whole is to be lit with electric light.

The Calcutta journal states that the European troops have recently suffered from enteric fever, but this, unfortunately, is true of most Military stations in India, and there is no reason to suppose that the prisoners may be exposed to more risk than a life in Bloemfontein would entail—if, indeed, so much, as they are widely separated from the Military lines. "The new atrocity committed by the British Government," therefore, resolves into the locating of the prisoners in a climate and a country which contrast most favourably with those from which they are deported.

## LORD ROBERTS AND THE INHUMANITY CHARGES.

Lord Roberts has sent Herr Richard Fleischer, the editor of the "Deutsche Revue," the following statement in regard to the charges of inhumanity in the South African War:—

"War Office, London, April 10. 1901.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to thank you for your courteous letter, in which you were good enough to suggest that some official steps should be taken to contradict the charges which have appeared in the Press in connection with the conduct of the war in South Africa.

"I am glad to inform you that an official history of the campaign has been entrusted to one of our ablest military writers, which will, I feel sure make to the civilised world how earnestly the British Government have endeavoured to promote humanity during the opertaions of this terrible war—Believe me, yours very truly.

"Roberts F.M."


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## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN PARCEL POSTAGE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, April 26, Lieut.-Col. Tufnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India would consider the advisability of making any reduction in their rates for inland parcel postage; and whether some reduction was actually contemplated within the last two years.

Lord G. Hamilton: Proposals submitted by the Government of India for reducing the rates of inland postage are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, and I hope they will very shortly be approved.

BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that Ahmednagar, the place to which 500 Boer prisoners had recently been sent, was unhealthy and in every respect unsuitable as a place of imprisonment for men coming from such a climate as that of South Africa; and whether he would consider the desirability of transferring those prisoners to some more suitable place; and whether he would consider the desirability of sending Boer prisoners in the future to Ireland.

Lord G. Hamilton, who replied, said: The Viceroy of India undertook, after consultation with the local authorities to send the Boer prisoners to suitable places and Ahmednagar seems to have been selected as one of them. A British regiment is permanently quartered there, and I never before heard that the place is considered to be unhealthy. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Dillon: I would like to ask the Secretary for the Colonies as to the second part of my question.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have nothing to do with the disposition of these prisoners. (Mr. Macneill: What about Colombo?)

Mr. Dillon: May I ask who has?

Mr. Chamberlain: The Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Dillon: I will put a further question to that right hon. gentleman.

On April 29, Mr. J. Redmond, for Mr. Dillon, asked the Secretary for War whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that Ahmednagar, the place to which 500 Boer prisoners had recently been sent, was unhealthy and in every respect unsuitable as a place of imprisonment for men coming from such a climate as that of South Africa; whether he would consider the desirability of transferring those prisoners to some more suitable place; and whether he would consider the desirability of sending Boer prisoners in the future to Ireland.

Mr. Haviland-Burke asked a similar question.

Mr. Brodrick: This is a place which has been selected by the Indian authorities as one at which British troops have been stationed without ill effects for a long period of years, and has been found to be perfectly healthy. All arrangements have been made for a proper water supply and for preserving the general health of the prisoners.

Mr. Schwann: Is it not a fact that there was famine in this district last year, and that famine nearly always breeds disease?

Mr. Brodrick: Of course famine has existed in the whole of India, but there has been no special famine in Ahmednagar.

THE COMMISSION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a commission of inquiry has recently been held at Calcutta to inquire into the management of estates by the Administrator-General of Bengal; and, whether he will state whether the Commissioners have submitted their report; if so, whether he will lay it upon the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information as to whether the Commission referred to in the question has submitted its report. That report, when submitted will be for the consideration of the Government of India, and until I have seen it and the orders passed upon it by that Government, I am unable to say whether it can be laid upon the table.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, April 30 Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India what are the amounts, in tens of rupees, of capital expenditure on railways, water storage, and irrigation allocated for these purposes respectively in the financial statement for the year ending March 31; has sanction been given to the construction of a broad-gauge line to complete through communication between Bombay and Kurrachee, and at what point from or near Ahmedabad is such railway to start on the route through the Rann of Kutch and the districts of Thur-Parkar; and, what will be the length of such new line and what the total cost in tens of rupees.

Lord G. Hamilton: Assuming the question to relate to the year ending March 31, 1902, the answer is—for railways, 6,505,400 rx.; water storage and irrigation (not shown separately), 125,000 rx. A broad-gauge line has been projected from Viramgam, on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, through the Rann of Kutch to Hyderabad, in Sind, but its construction has not yet been sanctioned. The length of the line would be 350 miles, and the cost has been estimated at 3,240,000 rx.

THE COOPERS HILL DISMISSALS.

Sir W. Anson asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was proposed to carry out the recommendations made by the Board of Visitors of Coopers Hill College, in their report on the retirement of certain professors, that in the case of Mr. McLeod every consideration should be shown him in the matter of his retiring pension, and that in the case of Mr. Hearson the amount of his retiring allowance should be increased.

Mr. Omara asked the noble lord which of the two contradictory reports of the Board of Visitors this question referred to and which of the two contradictory reports would be carried out.

Lord G. Hamilton: I think that if the hon. gentleman opposite had paid a little more attention to the two reports he would see that they are in no sense contradictory. With regard to the question asked by my hon. friend, I have to say that the Council of India are considering Mr. McLeod's retiring allowance, the desire being to give him the fullest amount possible under Civil Service Regulations. Mr. Hearson has a pension from the admiralty in addition to that proposed for his service at Coopers Hill College. I doubt, therefore, if any increase will be sanctioned to the amount already approved.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

Mr. Flynn asked the Secretary for India whether he had any information showing Ahmednagar to be an unhealthy station for European troops, and that troops stationed there had suffered from enteric fever; and, if so, whether the captured Boer prisoners would be deported to some more healthy part of India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Viceroy reports to me as follows:—"There is no foundation for rumours about unhealthiness as Ahmednagar. The rate of admission to hospital per 1,000 is actually less than that of Kasauli, Ranikhet, and Dalhousie, all of which are hill stations occupied by British troops; and is approximately the same as in Poona and Umballa, where British troops are stationed throughout the summer." In these circumstances, I see no reason for altering the arrangements which have been made.

BRITISH COAL IN INDIA.

Mr. Gerald Balfour informed Mr. D. Thomas that the exports of coal from the United Kingdom to the Continent of India in 1895 were 305,247 tons. The corresponding figures for 1899 and 1900 were 432,890 and 100,049 tons. He could not say to what extent the variations shown had been produced by the competition of Indian and Japanese coal.

RUPEE COINAGE.

On Thursday, May 2, Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what amount of silver in rupees has been coined and issued in India up to the end of March since April 1900; and what sum, if any, as representing profit on such coinage has been credited to current revenue what amount of gold coin has been paid out in the same period from the Treasuries or Currency Department on tender by the public at the rate of 15 rs. in silver or currency notes; what is the total sum of currency notes now in circulation; and can some general or average statement be presented showing the rise or fall at the up-country markets in prices of seeds, jute and other nonedible export products since the beginning of 1897.

Lord G. Hamilton: The number of rupees coined in India during the official year 1900-1901 is 171,479,318. The gross profit on this coinage is 3,150,000l., and the net profit 3,030,000l. The whole of this sum is in the accounts credited to revenue, a corresponding amount being debited to expenditure as transferred to the gold reserve fund, so that the balance is unaffected. The amount of gold coin which has been issued to the public in the same period is 6,374,880l., of which about half is estimated to be still in their hands. The value of currency notes in circulation on March 31, 1901, was 29,86,59,000rs. (29 crores, 86 lakhs, 59 thousand). The statistics available in this country as to prices do not show the rise or fall in respect of non-edible export products in up-country markets.

GOLD HELD BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what amount of gold is now held by, or on behalf of, the Indian Government, as compared with the 9,400,000l. held in April of last year; how much of this metal is now held as reserve against currency notes; up to the close of last month what has been the net export from or import into India of gold since April last; what are the corresponding net values of silver as shown in the Indian trade returns; how much or what proportion of these net imports or exports of treasure have been on Government account; and, what are the present amounts of the Indian Government's cash balances here and in India respectively.

Lord G. Hamilton: The amount of gold held by the Indian Government on March 31, 1901 was 7,115,047l. Gold to the value of 5,108,487l. was on April 22 held as reserve against currency notes. In 1900-1901 there was a total net import of gold 551,423l., and of silver 6,337,788l. The transactions on account of Government included in the foregoing figures were a net export of gold 4,482,242l., and a net import of silver 5,389,051l. The cash balances on March 31, 1901, were, in England, 4090,660l., and in India about 10,650,000l.

THE SANSKRIT PROFESSORSHIP AT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can explain why there has been so long a delay in appointing a successor to the late Mr. Seshagiri Sastriar, Sanskrit Professor of the Madras Presidency College; and whether it is intended to appoint a native of India to the vacant post.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware of the exact date of Mr. Sheshagiri Shastriar's death, but I observe that in a list published last January his name appears, and I have no reason to suppose that any unreasonable delay has taken place in filling up the vacancy, nor do I know the intentions of the Madras Government.

## RUSSIAN LEASE OF A KOREAN PORT.

A "Times" correspondent writes;—Ching-Kai-Wan, a bay situated in the extreme south of the Korean peninsula, is coveted by Russia as a naval station, its position, being exactly midway between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. The name now assigned to the place in question is that by which it is known to the people of Japan. But it has figured in recent despatches from the Far East as Chin-hai and Shin-hai, the confusion arising mainly from the difference of pronunciation in China and Japan of the same written character. The meanings are identical though the sounds differ, and a literal translation of the first and second syllables is "Guarded Sea." To these is added "Wan," meaning "Bay." It is well that the place should be clearly identified, for, owing to the geographical situation of Ching-Kai-Wan, the efforts of Russia to secure sole possession of it are certain to give rise to an even stronger feeling in Japan than actually arose, a little more than a year ago, in consequence of a similar attempt by Russia to acquire a harbour in the immediate vicinity of Masampho.

It will be remembered that Nam-Pu, which it was then Russia's object to secure, is about 20 miles outside the limits of the treaty port of Masampho, and that the Japanese Government, whilst it could not prevent Russia from obtaining a coaling station for the Russian Steamship Company within the boundaries of the foreign settlement of Masampho, most strenuously protested against the grant by the Korean ruler of land for Russian naval purposes 20 miles away. Japan is equally disposed to resist the establishment of a Russian naval depot at Ching-Kai-Wan, where there is no treaty port, and to which, were the "lease" agreed to, only Russia would have a right of access. This is the inference to be drawn, at all events, from the very spirited references to Russia's attempted invasion of Korean territory which are being made in the columns of the Ji-Ji Shimpo and other influential Japanese journals

Japan's objection to Russia's presence in such close proximity to her own borders proceeds from a conviction that it would be destructive to her peace and prosperity. She is content to have Russia as a neighbour at Vladivostok, but is averse to her encroachment, in any shape whatever, upon Korean soil.

We gave up possession of Port Hamilton many years ago in obedience to an arrangement made between Russia and China that Russia should not seek to acquire territory in Korea. The port at which Russia now wishes to establish herself is not only a Korean port, but is within four hours' steam of that Port Hamilton which Great Britain was induced to relinquish. The excuse put forward by Russia for the flagrant violation of the bargain then entered into is that it was a bargain made with China and not with us. But there is another and still more extraordinary feature to be related in connexion with that bargain—a feature which Li Hung Chang confided to a diplomatic representative of a foreign Power at Peking some years ago. What Li Hung Chang admitted was that the contract between China and Russia contained a private stipulation that it should be good for ten years only! In other words, Great Britain was led to withdraw from Port Hamilton on the pretence that Russia would never trespass on Korean soil, though there was a secret understanding between China and Russia at the time that this arrangement should be only in force for one decade. The duplicity of the transaction is amazing, but it explains to a great extent how it is that Russia now regards herself as fully entitled to a free hand in Korea, even to the extent of creating a naval depot for her exclusive use immediately confronting that which we were induced to abandon, and only 75 miles distant therefrom.

## COUNT TOLSTOI.

Count Tolstoi's reply to the Holy Synod's decree of excommunication is a long document filling two columns of the Paris "Temps." This decree, he says, is illegal or intentionally ambiguous; it is arbitrary, unjustifiable, and mendacious. Moreover, it contains a calumny and constitutes an incitement to wicked setiments and acts. Count Tolstoi takes up all these points, justifying them one by one. He says finally:—"I have not repudiated the Church because I had revolted against the Lord. I repudiated it, on the contrary, because I wanted to serve God with all the force of my soul." He goes on to say that for more than a year after having studied the dogmas of the Church he submitted its prescriptions to a sort of experimental test by the constant practice of the orthodox form of worship, with the result that he discovered that "the teaching of the Church is theoretically a cunning and injurious lie, and practically a compound of coarse superstitions and sorcery, under which the sense of Christian doctrines disappears utterly." He repudiates the charges of promoting a propaganda of his own views.

He admits that he denies the whole creed of Christianity considered as theology—the incarnation of Jesus Christ, the Trinity, the Immaculate Conception, &c., but he does not deny "God the spirit, a unique God of love, the principle of all things." He believes not in the Christian Heaven and Hell, but in the immortality of the soul and man's moral responsibility. He repudiates the Sacraments, and gives in detail his reason for so doing. He replies to those who accuse him of sacrilege for his description of the ceremony of the Lord's Supper, and, expressing himself with passion, he says:—"If the Christ Who drove the money-changers from the Temple were to return to-day and to see what is done in His name, He would certainly, with far greater and more legitimate wrath, fling far the banners, crosses, cups, tapers, and icons—all the instruments of their sorcery, all that helps them to direct men away from God and His teaching." He ends with a long and eloquent description of the God of love, Whose will is that we should all live according to the law of love as the condition of bringing real fraternity into a planet torn by dissensions.

"It may be that my beliefs offend, afflict, or scandalize some persons; it may be that they disturb or displease; but it is not in my power to change these beliefs any more than it is possible for me to change my body. I must live and shall be obliged to die—and before long—yet all this interests only myself. I cannot believe otherwise than I do believe at the moment when I am preparing to return to this God from whom I came. I do not say that my faith has been the only incontestably true faith for all times, but I do not see any other simpler or clearer, none which responds better to the requirements of my mind and heart. If suddenly there should be revealed another faith, better capable of satisfying me, I would adopt it at once, for truth is the only thing that is of importance to God. As for returning to the doctrines from which I emancipated myself at the price of so much suffering, I cannot do so. The bird that has taken its flight can never return to the shell out of which it came."

## "THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN."

Mr. Lindly Sambourne's cartoon in this week's "Punch" depicts King Coal upon his throne, with the emblems of his trade and the pipe and bowl of his more popular relative. The monarch's right hand grasps a voluminous document inscribed, s. per ton export duty and at the foot of the page is the legend, "What! ask me to subscribe a shilling. Why they'll ruin me" His expression of pained surprise and interrupted comfort expresses very cleverly the present attitude of the coal trade and its supporters. It was a happy thought to add the legs of the coal-heaver to the conventional trunk of the "bloated plutocrat"; labour no less than capital has made itself an object for caricature.

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A law has just been published in Russia (says "Sell's Commercial Intelligence") making it compulsory to buy and sell grain and flour by weight, and not by measure as heretofore, owing to numerous frauds practised on ignorant peasants by the unscrupulous middlemen. The "Novoe Vremya" very justly remarks that cheating will not be stopped even by such an enactment, and that the chief reason of the frauds is the low state of morality obtaining among the Russian merchants generally, their favourite maxim being "without cheating it is impossible to sell."

## FIGHTING IN CHINA.

SEVERE GERMAN LOSSES.

(For the mail papers of April 26 to May 3.)

Peking, April 27.—The Headquarters Staff has received a telegram from a British officer accompanying the French portion of the expedition from Paoting-fu.

He states that on the 23rd inst. the Germans crossed into Shansi through the Kukuan and Changchgenblin Passes in pursuit of the retiring Chinese. They followed them for twenty-five kilometres, and fought a sharp action.

The French remained in occupation of the passes. The Germans returned on the 25th, when the French handed over the passes and retired to their previous outposts.

The Germans are stated to have lost four men killed and five officers and 80 men wounded. The Chinese losses are not stated.—Reuter.

RETURN OF THE GERMAN FORCE.

Sin-Lu, April 28.—After the fighting in the passes the four German columns proceeded as far as the Great Wall, and the fortifications found at the entrance gates were destroyed.

The retreat was then commenced. The march of the German troops down the mountains was accomplished under a scorching heat, the effects of which the men felt severely. When the French decided to start upon their return march, and left the Germans at Ku-kuan, they gathered up their field telegraph to the north, and as this was worked in conjunction with that of the Germans, the communications of the latter were for some time much disturbed. The German Field Telegraph Corps, however, replaced the missing sections very expeditiously.

At Pin-shan-hsien the German forces were rejoined by the column under Major Walmenloh, which had captured six guns. They are mountain guns, and of quite the latest pattern having been manufactured in 1898 in the Chinese arsenal at Nanking.—Central News.

Berlin, April 29.—According to a despatch from the officer commanding the Pae-ting-fu expedition, the Chinese, in the battles in the Shansi Passes on the 23rd and 24th, were driven by the Germans from formidable position into Shansi, and were pursued over the Great Wall. Besides many guns of an old pattern, eighteen quick-firing guns were captured. The Germans lost one lieutenant and seventeen killed, eleven men seriously wounded, and four officers and twenty-four men slightly wounded.—Reuter.

GERMAN VERSUS FRENCH MARCHING.

Berlin, April 30.—The "Lokalanzeiger" says: the Germans in the recent actions with "The reason why the French did not co-operate with General Liu's forces was the surprisingly rapid advance of the Germans, who arrived at the base of operations agreed upon one day earlier than was expected. General Bailloud, on arriving later at Ku-Kuan with his force, recognised unreservedly the splendid marching of the Germans."—Reuter.

EFFECT OF THE GERMAN OPERATIONS.

Peking, April 29.—According to accounts which have been received here of the fighting in the Shansi Passes a portion of the German force was practically caught in a trap in a defile near the Ku-kuan Pass. In a detachment of 80 men there were 45 casualties. The Chinese declare that their losses were nominal. The German expedition is now returning.

The operations taken altogether are considered here to have had a bad effect. According to current Chinese gossip the Germans were driven back with heavy losses, a statement which is implicitly believed by the bulk of the people.—Reuter.

AN INDICTMENT OF GERMAN POLICY.

Whatever be the military glory discovered in punitive expeditions, the fact remains (says the Peking correspondent of the "Times") that the German policy in Chi-li, as interpreted by Count von Waldersee, so far from tranquilising the province, has now succeeded in effectively throwing the greater portion of it into anarchy. The disorder is so complete that even the neighbourhood of Peking is more unsafe now for the foreigner or Christian than at any time since the occupation.

The restitution of Chinese territorial jurisdiction has become a paramount need. The opinion of the best-informed people here of every nationality is that if German harshness were suspended and the spasmodic raiding expeditions, which leave disaffection in their wake, were forbidden, and Chinese authority were restored, the Chinese would re-establish order within a month. Alone among the Powers, Russia, having no commercial interests, in this province can with grim equanimity witness and deride the disorganisation which German militarism, incompetent to handle an Oriental people like the Chinese, has produced throughout the province, and the injury thereby inflicted on trade, which affects mainly the British and Americans.

THE INDEMNITY AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Tuesday was the last day for making up the bills which the various Powers intend to present to China in the form of demands for indemnities. These bills include everything for which compensation can be demanded since the troubles in China began—both public and private claims. Most of the sums (says the Peking correspondent of the "Mail") represent official claims almost exclusively. On the other hand, the ridiculous claim of Belgium for £1,200,000 is almost entirely for alleged private losses.

The gross total stands at £65,000,000. This does not take into account any reductions, either possible or recommended. This matter has to be considered later on, but those who anticipate drastic diminutions will be disappointed.

A most important decision has just been taken by the general, and it is understood to meet with the approval of the various Governments. This is that the time has arrived when the withdrawal of troops can begin. Directly China gives satisfactory assurances that she will pay the indemnity and will further punish the proscribed provincial officials who were guilty of outrages against foreigners, the entire bulk of the foreign troops will be withdrawn, leaving only the Legation guards. As it is, Peking is gradually being handed over to Chinese control.

Such is the belief in China's financial probity that no anxiety is felt respecting the prompt and regular payment of the money when once the necessary assurances have been given.

RISING FEARED IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that he has been informed that all the disaffected elements in the Yang-tse provinces, including the organisation known as the Ko-lao-hwei, the so-called reformers, the salt smugglers, and the disbanded Chinese soldiers, are combining for the purpose of organising a general rising in May or June. The movement is expected to be begun by the burning of the foreign churches throughout the provinces bordering on the Yang-tse. The motive of the leaders is said to be revolutionary, but the rank and file are described as simply pillagers.

The British authorities, anticipating no trouble, have weakened the garrison by the withdrawal of the Sikhs and the Artillery.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS FOR OFFICIALS.

Shanghai, April 27.—The Chinese are according great honours to the bodies of Hsu-ching cheng, Yuan-chang, and Hsu-yung-yi, members of the Tsung-li-yamen, who were executed last year by order of Prince Tuan. The bodies are now in Shanghai on their way to Hangchow, where they will be buried.—Reuter.

## THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Paris "Nouvelle Agency" communicates to the French Press the following despatch, dated Teheran, April 2:—The struggle for supremacy of influence between the English and Russians seems to be entering a serious phase. Information from an authorised source on the coast announces that the British Vice-Consul at Bunder Abbas and an engineer of the Anglo-Indian Government recently proceeded to Basidu, a port situated on the western extremity of the Island of Kishm, opposite the Persian coast, to construct a fort. The British cruiser "Sphinx" is also there, and a supply of coal is being sent. You are aware that at the time when the English were at war with Persia they installed a coaling station at Kishm, but the island, being found too unhealthy, was evacuated by the British. If, therefore, the permanent occupation of Basidu by the British is confirmed, as everything seems to indicate, this event must be looked upon as a manifestation in reply to the creation of Russian Consulates in the Persian Gulf, and the establishment of the commercial line of steamers between Odessa and Bushire. It should also be noted that the Russian Consul-General at Ispahan has proceeded to Bushire with two Russian commercial men, who are to receive and dispose of the goods brought from Odessa by the steamer "Korniloff." On the other hand, 24 sepoys have arrived to form the guard of the British Vice-Consul at Bunder Abbas, and Col. Kemball, the British Resident at Bushire, is at present making a tour in the Persian Gulf on board the cruiser "Lawrence."

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A note in the N.-W. P. and Oudh *Gazette* regarding the late Sir Arthur Strachey concludes with the following appreciation:—"Sir Arthur Strachey's great legal knowledge, clear judgment, and distinguished ability were consistently displayed in the zealous discharge of the duties of his high office; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to place on record his feelings of deep sorrow and his sense of the great loss which these Provinces have suffered at the early close of the late Chief Justice's brilliant career

## A COMING QUARREL.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It does not need a wise man to predict (says the "African Review") that as soon as the war is over the question of the future of the native races of South Africa will become the apple of discord between this country and South Africa. We do not propose to go to-day into the larger question, but will notice that aspect of it which is likely to become very prominent after the war; we mean the labour difficulty. The great majority of those who know South African questions are convinced that all attempts to make the black man work are certain to lead to regrettable friction between this country and the Colonies, and that, as a vast amount of work is ready to be put in hand immediately after the war, foreign sources of supply must be tapped if the interests of the civilised races are to be furthered. The position may be stated thus;—There is a sufficient labour supply in Africa for the work to be done, but as the native will not come into the market voluntarily, and public opinion will not allow any form or measure of compulsion, the work must either remain undone or labour must be imported. In England many members of the governing classes take up the attitude not only that African natives must not be compelled to work, but that there must not be any importation of other natives. In South Africa, on the other hand, one section affirms that the natives should be made to work, while another, recognising the difficulties of this course, advocates the introduction of foreigners. In Rhodesia, where the question has been coming to a head for some time past, it is probable that the majority have been persuaded that the importation of labour is the only solution possible, and we find accordingly that the representatives of the mining bodies at Bulawayo and Salisbury have passed resolutions in favour of the introduction of Chinese labour. The resolution passed by the Salisbury Chamber of Mines is as follows:—

1. That the Chamber, having carefully considered the whole subject of native labour in Southern Rhodesia; is of opinion that the available local native labour supply is inadequate to meet the requirements of the mining industry.

2. The Chamber is further of opinion that whilst more might be done to encourage the natives of Rhodesia to work, and consequently to improve the local supply, the requirements of the mining industry can only be effectually met by the importation of unskilled labour.

3. This Chamber is of opinion that it is of vital importance for the future of Rhodesia in general, and the mining industry in particular, that it should be in a position to guarantee to European capitalists that an unlimited and non-spasmodic supply of satisfactory and economical unskilled labour is available for the development of the mines of this country, and that such gurantee is only possible when arrangements have been completed for the introduction of Asiatic labour.

4. This Chamber urges upon Government the necessity of immediately taking steps to pass through the Legislative Council such permissive legislation as may be found necessary, to provide for the importation, control, and compulsory return to their country or re-engagement of Asiatic labourers.

These Rhodesian resolutions carry the subject of the importation of Chinese into South Africa so far forward that it becomes necessary for every person to make up his mind on the subject and determine whether he is for or against the experiment. And, when the matter is fairly and critically examined, there is no reason to suppose that the majority of South Africans are unable to distinguish between the practical and the sentimental. Admitting that the natives of Africa will not work and cannot be made to work, we are limited to Europe, Asia, and America in our search for possible labourers. America may be dismissed as having no available labourers who will meet the conditions of the case, and in Europe only one people, the Italians, have any serious claim for consideration. But there are many objections against Italians, as, apart from the comparatively high cost of their labour, no South African desires to see his country a dumping-ground for the surplus population of a European nation, particularly at this juncture when it is desirable to strengthen the British element and keep the foreign stationary. Turning, then, to Asia, she offers us Hindoos and Chinese. The first of these are British subjects, and this fact greatly complicates the consequences which may arise from the proposal to introduce Hindoos into a white Colony. Friction has already arisen in Natal, and no one in his senses acquainted with the conditions of the problem would propose to introduce our Hindoo fellow-subjects as mining labourers. We are limited, then to the Chinese. It is asserted, however, with truth, that the Chinese are so frugal and industrious that no white man can live in competition with them, and the demand is accordingly made that the Celestial shall be prevented from entering any field of activity where he is likely to come into competition with Europeans. Rhodesian miners propose to overcome this objection by engaging the Chinese under a contract, restricting them to compounds and allowing them at no time to wander more than two miles from their temporary prison, and when their term of contract expires to send them out of the country to China. We think that when the whole question is thrashed out, it will be found that the crucial point over which controversy will wax will be the possibility of restricting the Chinese immigrants to the mines and preventing them from effecting a footing as permanent residents in South Africa. Here, it seems to us, is the real point of difference, and we think that the answer is to be sought in the honesty and integrity of those employers who desire to employ Chinese. If they deal fairly with the white population of South Africa, and carry out closely and faithfully their agreement not to allow the Chinese to gain a footing in the country, we think it will be found that the opposition to the introduction of Chinese miners will disappear. Assuming then that the permission of public is given, the continuance of the privilege is dependent upon the good faith of the mining companies, and any attempt on the part of the latter to evade the conditions of the bargain made with the Colonists will certainly lead to a renewal of the objections now made to the introduction of Asiatics.—"St. James's Budget."

## ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

SUGGESTED ABROGATION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The following telegram from London is published by the Associated Press of the United States. Mr. Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, has requested His Majesty's Government to secure the ratification of the Bond-Blaine Convention of 1890, which provides for reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, has notified Mr. Bond that he has communicated with Canada in the matter. It is owing to the protest originally made by Canada that the Convention has remained in abeyance for eleven years. The negotiations thus recommenced between Newfound-land, Canada, and the Imperial authorities are likely to reach a definite conclusion shortly after Mr. Bond arrives on the other side.

With regard to various despatches dealing with the prospects of the newly-projected Nicaragua Canal Treaty, it has been learned that the British Government is not yet in possession of data which would enable it to judge with any accuracy the probable attitude of the American Senate towards a new treaty. In the "pour parlers" that have been proceeding in Washington between Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote the British Ambassador has maintained that British interests render the neutrality of the Canal essential. If the Senate can be brought to agree to this proposition, it seems probable that with little further discussion, Great Britain will assent to the abrogation of the Claytan Bulwer Treaty and the negotiation of a new Convention. Should the Senate refuse to agree to a neutral Canal, it is possible that the negotiations may hinge upon other matters, more especially upon the Alaska boundary question, the discussion of which, it will be remembered, immediately preceded the Hay Pauncefote Treaty, and which formed a significant feature in the recent reply of Lord Lansdowne to the United States.

## THE MONSOON THAT FAILED.

The idea seems to have gained some currency in India that the monsoon which usually makes its appearance at the end of May broke at Colombo on the 7th instant, and there are very good reasons for the error. The little monsoon appeared quite normally on the 23rd April and was noted locally. It lasted for a day or so, after which came the usual lull, which ordinarily lasts until far on into May, on the 7th of the present month, however, there was every appearance of a strong monsoon with a horizontal movement of about 300 miles. The next day the movement had increased to 350 miles, and as this is quite the ordinary course of events with the big monsoon it was locally believed that the monsoon had arrived although unprecedentedly early. Shipping reports backed up this opinion, as steamers coming from Singapore met with very heavy weather, and had their docks flooded. After a couple of days, however, the conditions became normal again and it was felt that instead of being the big monsoon very much in advance of its time the changed weather of the 7th and 8th was simply an unusual prolongation of the "little" monsoon. Another explanation is that the change was posibly the result of the cyclone which passed along the Indian Ocean and into the Arabian Sea in the early part of May. Under any circumstances we believe we are right in saying that such a prolongation of the "little" monsoon is practically unique in the local records.—"Times of Ceylon."

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

(From the mail papers of April 26, to May 3.)

The feature of the week's war news is the continued attrition of the enemy's forces by losses in killed, wounded, and captured and in surrenders. Large hauls of stock have also been made in various districts. Nowhere are the Boers displaying the initiative except in some cases of train wrecking. During April over 1,000 burghers were accounted for by the British troops.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

The following despatches from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State have been issued by the War Office:—

Pretoria, April 25, 12-30 p.m.—Following captures reported since my last telegram—113 prisoners, ten surrenders, 138 rifles, 98 horses, one 12-pounder Krupp gun, 15,000 small arm ammunition. Six Boers killed. The 47 gun taken at Helvetia was found destroyed, also one Maxim destroyed. Considerable numbers of waggons and cattle taken. Our casualties—one man killed; Lieutenant Beatty, Victorians, and seven men slightly wounded. Pretoria, April 26, 1 p.m.—Since my wire of 25th inst, columns report Boer losses—12 killed, 20 wounded, 47 prisoners, 52 surrenders. In addition to the above, Lieutenant Reid and 20 Imperial Bushmen captured yesterday, south-east Commissie Drift over Oliphant's River, Commandant Schroeder and 41 Boers, with one Maxim gun in good order, and horses, mules, waggons, and a considerable amount of ammunition. Lieutenant Reid's men surrounded Boers before dawn, and, creeping up, opened fire at close range, when Boers immediately surrounded. 4 p.m.—In addition to my telegram of this morning, General Kitchener reports from Paadeplaiz—four Boers killed 180 taken prisoners 3,000 cattle 6,000 sheep and many waggons.

Pretoria April 28, 1.10 p.m.—Kitchener's Fighting Scouts under Grenfell surprised and captured Van Rensburg's laager at Klipdam north of Pietersburg. Seven killed 37 priosners 8,000 rounds ammunition, all waggons, carts, oxen, horses and mules. Our casualties—one man wounded. Other columns report three killed, 58 prisoners 57 surrendered, one quick-firing gun captured.

Pretoria, April 29. Grenfell in addition to captures reported has taken four prisoners and thirty-eight thousand five hundred rounds small-arm ammunition. Blood has discovered documents Z.A.R. Government and large number of bank-notes at Roossenekal. There are also some prisrners and surrenders. Byng had fight with Boers on Basuto border south of Wepener killed five and captured two prisoners and some horses. Our casualties: One man wounded.

Lydenburg twenty surrendered and others expected.

GENERAL BLOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

General Bindon Blood's movement in the Middelburg district has been attended with singular sucess, (says the "Standard's" Pretoria correspondont). Large captures of stock and transport material have been effected, and the number of surrenders is increasing daily. General David Shoeman had great difficulty in escaping from our troops with a handful of followers. The disorganisation into which the Boers have been thrown is cauting many of them to surrendar to the nearest British garrisons.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Talegraph" correspondent, in a message from Bathfontein, dated Wednesday week, and delayed in transmission, says:—The Boers are mostly giving the line at Olifants River held by General Plumer a wide berth. Still the patrols and scouts contrive to make captures of men and cattle. Yesterday Major Colenbrander, with Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, attacked a small commando south-east of Pietersburg at Jaskral Farm, taking ten prisoners, 200 cattle, 100 donkeys, two waggons, and a number of women and children. Also south of Chaaespoort, at Pienaarnek, Major Kirgwood captured the noted Munnik, late Landdrost of Pietersburg, and his son Henry, State Minning Engineer and Secretary. Three of the other prisoners were from Viljoen's commando, and were travelling to join Beyers. The "Times" correspondent with General Blood describes the clearing of the country in the vicinity of Roos Senekal, in the North-Eastern Transvaal. On Sunday last a small column made an expedition to the Tantesberg range and brought in next day 65 armed Boers with their women and children, 30 wagons, a quantity of stock, a Krupp gun, and a quantity of ammunition. Ben Viljoen, with a following of 500 men, after abandoning his wagons and destroying two guns, has gone south along the Steelport Valley with a "Pom-Pom" and two Maxims. Roos Senekal, until recently the seat of the Boer Government under Mr. Schalk Burger, was occupied last Monday by Colonel Pulteney. The Landdrost and 50 men surrendered, and some 50 others have since come in. Roos Senekal consists of a few scattered houses on a lowkopje in an angle formed by two ranges of rugged hills. The numerous kloofs in the neighbourhood afford admirable concealment for the Boers. Columns under Pulteney and Benson remain in the district for a few days.

TRANSVAAL BOERS "ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER."

The Boers who are surrendering at Standerton present a pitiable appearance. They report, (says a Durban telegram), that fully half the Boers in arms would come in if they could get away from the commandoes. The band of cattle rangers, formed with the object of raiding the cattle from the Boer lines, has been working the Standerton district with considerable success by means of night expeditions.

KAFFIRS MURDERED BY BOERS.

Standerton, April 25.—Two Kaffir scouts were killed yesterday at Platkop by a party of Boers. After severely wounding them the enemy blew the mens' brains out while they were lying on the ground.—Reuter.

BOTHA'S POSITION.

Durban, April 29.—It is understood that General Botha is now at Ermelo. General Dartnell's column is moving in that direction.

Boers are surrendering in small parties in all quarters.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN CAPE COLONY.

A telegram from Dordrecht states that the Yeomanry from Wodehouse have completely smashed the commando in that neighbourhood. The Boers, who are now thoroughly demoralised, are making for Alleman's Poort. Their horses are in a miserable condition.

Amongst the prisoners taken at Honeynest Kloof, in the Dordrecht district, was a cousin of Mr. Sauer. One report states that Mr. Sauer has been arrested at Dordrecht on a charge of treason,

The enemy are active to the north and west of Kenhardt, removing supplies to the various laargers in the midlands (says the Capetown correspondent of the "Standard"). Malan, after a skirmish with Colonel Henniker, in which the Victorians inflicted some loss upon him, retreated to join Scheepers, 20 miles west of Cradock, whence they were driven back by the Cape Mounted Rifles, under Captain Lukin, the main body of Kritzingers commando being forced to the north-west towards the Orange River. Raiding and looting parties are infesting the districts of Richmond Murraysburg and Middelburg.

Capetown April 30.—Though Commandant Kritzinger is believed to have returned to the Orange River Colony there are still several hundred Boers scattered in small bodies throughout the Midland district of Cape Colony. A number of British colums are successfully keeping the enemy in check fighting being of almost a daily occurrence. None of the engagemedts however have been very serious.—Reuter.

Capetown April 26.—A troop of the Western Province Mounted Infantry was surprised last Sunday by a party of rebels about fifty miles north of Calvinia in the fighting they lost two men killed and seven wounded. Some of the wounded are prisoners with the rebels.—Central News.

FARM BURNING BY BOERS.

Capetown, Monday.—Private telegrams received here state that on Friday, 9th inst, Scheepers and his commando visited Stockdale, in the Somerset East district. Stockdale is owned by Mr. Hutton and Dr. Moolman, of whom the latter is a prominent Dutch loyalist and a former neighbour of Scheepers. Dr. Moolman refused to promise neutrality, and the immediately burned his magnificent farm, appropriated his live stock, and destroyed wool valued as £3,000. The action of the commando is interesting, as it refutes Mr. Merriman's allegation that the Boers never destroyed farms.—Central News.

FIGHTING IN ZULULAND.

The Chief Commissioner of Zululand reports that the Boers attacked the Malalatini magistracy early on Sunday morning. The magistrate's staff, with twenty Natal Police, defended the station, and finally drove off the Boers, who numbered 400, capturing two of them. The police lost five killed and two wounded, one dangerously. The Boer loss is unknown. The enemy has retreated across the border. A wounded Boer left in the hands of the garrison has died.

Lord Kitchener has telegraphed his appreciation of the gallant defence of Mahlabatini, Zululand, by the magistrate of that place, together with his staff and a detachment of the Natal Police. He says that he greatly regrets their heavy loss, but in such a brilliant action losses are inevitable. He further asks for the names of any men who may have distinguished themselves in the defence.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.

Capetown April 29—The transport Manila has left for Bombay where she will land a thousand Boer prisoners—Central News.

Amsterdam, April 27.—The Dutch papers have seized on the report of the unhealthiness of Ahmednagar and the Handelsblad to-day publishes an article by M. Boissevain portesting against the despatch of Boer prisrners to that place. The protest concludes with these words in English;—"To send prisoners of war to the waterless desert os Ahmednagar which was the scene of an acute famine a year ago and where there is again a short supply is an atrocity which can hardly be denounced too strongly.—Reuter.

The statements made regarding the cruelty of sending Boer prisoners to Ahmednagar have caused extreme surprise (says the Simla correspondent of the "Times"). The station has always been a favourite one with British troops, being 2,700 feet above sea level. So far from its being an arid desert, 2,500,000 acres out of 4,250,000 are arable assessed land, and there is an annual rainfall of 26 inches. The station was undoubtedly unhealthy in 1898-99, but in the preceding ten years the average admissions of British troops to hospital were lower than in hill stations, such as Quetta, Ranikhet, and Dalhousie, and much lower than in the big cantonments in the plains, such as Rawalpindi, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Peshawar. Drought in 1899 prejudicially affected the water supply of Ahmednagar, but material sanitary improvements have since been carried out, and a whole British regiment is stationed there, so Boers can scarcely complain of hardship in being sent to such a cantonment.

## INQUEST ON THE AMERICAN BOXER.

THE VERDICT.

At the Westminster Coroner's Court on Monday, (April 29), Mr. John Troutbeck resumed the inquest with reference to the death of Murray Livingstone (alias "Billy Smith"), a professional boxer, who died at Charing-cross Hospital after a contest at the National Sporting Club with Jack Roberts.

Roberts, and the officials and seconds at the contest stand remanded from Bow-street Police Court charged in connection with the manslaughter of the deceased. They were present in Court, and Mr. G. C. Lea appeared on their behalf. The police authorities were represented by Divisional-Inspectors Pugsley and Boxall.

Dr. Dodd, house-surgeon at Charing-cross Hospital was recalled. The Coroner asked him whether he had considered the suggestion made at the last enquiry with reference to drugging.

The witness said there was nothing in the symptoms to suggest drugging. If a man had had a narcotic, the pupils of the eye would be dilated. When he saw the deceased one pupil was dilated and the other contracted. That would in itself negative the idea of a narcotic. The injury deceased had on the head was not such as a bare knuckle would cause. If the hemorrhage was great internally, unconsciousness would be gradual, and it might have come on at any time during the contest.

Mr. Lea: Might not a blood vessel in the head burst through excitement alone?—Not in a healthy man with healthy vessels.

Wilson Darling, who described himself as of no occupation, said that at the contest at the National Sporting Club on Monday, the 22nd, the contestants were apparently in good health. Smith appeared very lively indeed in the second and third rounds, and up to that point Smith was getting the better of the fight. He seemed cleverer than Roberts. Gloves were used, and both men appeared to be in good form up to the seventh round, when the men fell down for the first time. They both accidentally slipped down. Time was called, and the men came up for the eighth round. The witness noticed Smith as he left his corner, and he seemed to be drawing one leg, and did not seem so well as in the previous rounds. Smith went down after about a minute. He sat down and was counted out, and was carried out. He had seen many contests. Both men were strong. The witness thought up to the end of the seventh round Smith was winning. He saw nothing to suggest that Smith was drugged.

Edward John Churchill, gunmaker, of the Strand, also an eyewitness, in giving details of the contest, said that towards the end of the seventh round, Smith was sparring for an opening, and in rushing Roberts they both met. No blows were struck, but in getting back quickly from Roberts, he fell back and overbalanced himself. The back of his head struck the second rope he doubled forward, and then fell on to the floor. Witness noticed he dragged one foot on coming up for the eighth round, and he seemed to be unsteady. He struck Roberts three times, and in getting away got against the ropes, Twice Roberts struck him, and he went down on his knee. He was counted out, and carried out insensible.

Sub-Divisional Inspector Boxall said he received information of the boxing contest, and went to the club and cautioned Smith, Roberts, A. F. Bettinson, the manager, and the others connected with the contest, that should any serious injury arise they would be held responsible. At one o'clock the following morning he heard that Smith had been taken to Charing Cross Hospital seriously injured. After witness heard of Smith's death, he visited the N.S.C. on the afternoon of the 24th, and examined the ring.

Mr. A. Bettinson, manager of the National Sporting Club, gave evidence as to the conditions of the match, and said that to his mind the men were in grand condition. He fancied that in the eighth round Smith had sprained an ankle.

J. H. Douglas, the referee, produced the card upon which he marked the points at the end of each round. Answering the Coroner and the jurymen the witness said that so long as boxing contnued there must be accidents.

The Coroner then summed up. It was impossible, he said, to say when Smith's injury happened, but there was no doubt that it was the result of violence either in the shape of a blow or a fall.

The jury, after 20 minutes, consideration returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from laceration of the brain caused by a rupture of a blood vessel accelerated by violence. The jury also recommended the referees that in future cases in case of a man showing any signs of collapse a doctor should be instantly summoned.

## M. DELCASSE'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

ALLEGED ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT.

M. Delcasse on Friday lunched with M. Sipiaghin, Minister of the Interior, and subsequently had a long interview with M. White, Minister of Finance.

The Opposition journals in Paris, and especially the Nationalist organs, have seized upon M. Delcasse's visit to St. Petersburg with the clearly apparent object of attempting to weaken the good relations existing between the French and British Governments. The French Minister is represented by them as being on the point of returning to Paris after having arranged with the Russian Government the means of settling a very considerable number of international questions to the detriment of British interests. In fact (says the "Standard's" correspondent), if the assertions of those journals were correct, the conversations of M. Delcasse with the Czar and his Ministers have consisted chiefly in seeking how it would be possible to humiliate Great Britains and disregard her interests. The correspondent adds:—

On leaving Paris for St. Petersburg, M. Delcasse had no intention whatever whilst there to do or say anything calculated to impair the friendly relations which exist between England and French Foreign Minister to declare that M. Delcasse is certainly not likely to have altered his view since he reached the banks of the Neva. Moreover, no one can know the decisions which may have been arrived at between the Czar and his Ministers and M. Delcase. In any case, it is not M. Delcasse who has disclosed the secrets, for, in the despatches sent to the French Government and the President of the Republic, he has confined himself to a simple statement of his movements, and it is impossible that he should have confided to journalists what he has abstained from communicating to M. Loubet.

The cordial welcome given M. Delcasse at the Russian capital has given great satisfaction to the partisans of the Ministry, and indeed to all patriotic Frenchmen. This evening the "Courrier du Soir" declares that it will for the future be impossible for anyone to pretend that the acts of the present Cabinet have weakened the Franco-Russian Alliance, which was never anything more nor less than a defensive contract. It adds:—

All France knows that, and no one ever expected that it would permit either Russia to resume her old policy of conquest in the Ottoman East or France to engage in an enterprise calculated to result in war in the West of Europe. It is a contract of preservation and by it the peoples of Europe have been enabled to appreciate the value of the preservation. To affirm that the France has been the loser by the contract is to confess ignorance of what took place in the settlement of African affairs, or in the discussion concerning China."

M. Delcasse left St. Petersburg on Saturday for Paris, which city he reached on Monday.

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 3.

M. DELCASSE, who has been fostering the Franco-Russian alliance in St. Petersburg, is one of the two journalists in the front rank of public life across the Channel. He has achieved the probably unique record of being Foreign Minister in three Cabinets in three years. He was practically the maker of the French Colonial Office. Seven or eight years ago, when Under Secretary for the Colonies, it was M. Delcasse who secured the change handing over the affairs of the Colonies to a separate department, and in 1894 he became the first Colonial Minister.

Four years after M. Brisson gave him the higher post he now holds, and it is said that M. Delcasse has infused something of the spirit of Mr. Chamberlain into his department. He has set a new fashion there, we are told, and set at defiance the tradition which represents the French Foreign Office as a place where "swell" young men can draw handsome salaries for doing nothing. Delcasse is one of the hardest working men in France. He has no time for the vanities of Paris, and his friends are always wondering why he does not find time to dress properly and to put his tie on straight.

The London "Gazette," which seems to have had an almost record sale in connection with the recent despatches of Lord Roberts on the war, is a link—the only unbroken link—with the days when England was for all practical purposes a Republic. It is the one official thing which has come down to us since before the Plague. Its babyhood seems to have been of a rather stormy kind. Its exchequer must have fallen very low, for we find its editor appealing to Lord Arlington for help. The cost of "entertaining royal spies" seems to have been particularly heavy, and the great Plague broke out when the fortunes of the paper were at their lowest ebb. The "Gazette" followed the Court to Oxford, and was temporarily known as the "Oxford Gazette." It has become regularised since then, and the British Constitution would hardly be complete without it now.

But the great days of the "Gazette" are gone. Before the time of the telegraph, when Londoners could walk through the Strand a hundred times without seeing a newspaper, the offices of the "London Gazette" were besieged by anxious crowds who had no other channel through which to learn the news. There were many historic scenes outside the offices in times of war. The inner history of the "Gazette" is full of public interest. On the day the news of the battle of Alma reached England the printer of the "Gazette" was summoned to the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary for War. The Duke was excited over the news from Alma, but the day was Saturday, and the puzzle was how to let the people know of the victory. The printer thought of the theatres, and, hurriedly setting up the news with his own hands, he despatched his messengers to all the playhouses with early copies of the Government's newspaper.

The theatres cheered themselves hoarse over the news of the great triumph, and while they were cheering a messenger was hurrying to the Mansion House with a bundle of "Gazettes" under his arm. The Lord Mayor was half-dressed, and in slippers, but, forgetting that, he rushed into the street and was soon at a tavern where the Sheriffs were dining. If the world had come to an end the scene in the tavern could hardly have been more exciting, says one who saw it. The Lord Mayor took possession of the tables, caring nothing for etiquette or dignity, and read out the telegram from Alma. Soon the news was everywhere; in this way, without the aid of a single paper besides the "Gazette," the victory of Alma was made known in every part of London.

The last of the Great Victorians, as Mr. Herbert Spencer has often been called, was 81 on Saturday. The world hears little of him now, and is not likely to hear much more until the day when in far-off summer that he will not see he comes into his own. Mr. Herbert Spencer is the last living link with that little group of great thinkers who come into the world in the first years of the nineteenth century. Tennyson, Browning, Huxley, Darwin, Ruskin were all boys when Herbert Spencer was at school, and during all the years which have come and gone since then Herbert Spencer has toiled nobly and hard, in spite of circumstance and against the tyranny of poverty.

Yet of all men Herbert Spencer is one of the least known and the most misunderstood. If he had made pills or sold soap his name might have been among the best known in England, but he has been thinking thoughts and he must wait, like all the great thinkers, for posterity to do him justice. So far as Mr. Spencer's work may be summed up in a phrase, it may be said of him that he has given us a science of knowledge. He has unified universal knowledge, impressing us with the great lesson of the oneness of nature throughout mind and matter. The great work of Mr. Spencer's life, "A System of Synthetic Philosophy," is perhaps the greatest scientific literary undertaking ever accomplished by a single man. Its ten volumes occupied him nearly forty years.

This wonderful work, a literary in itself, was begun in 1860. It is an encyclopædic philosophy, summing up the evolution of all life and of all phases of it, from the general law of the aggregation and dissolution of all bodies, the evolution of organic nature, the development and variation of plants and animals, to the origin and growth of mind, and the laws of psychology, on to the new science—which we chiefly owe to Mr. Spencer—of sociology, dealing with political, religious, and industrial organisation, and the system of language, science, and art. We owe many things to Mr. Spencer which we never give him credit for. How little we associate him with the growth of the theory of evolution? Yet its acceptance in the modern sense is very largely due to him. Mr. Spencer had accepted and preached evolution long before the appearance of the "Origin of Species," and it was he who coined the phrase which is now part of the language of science—"The survival of the fittest."

Time, we all know, is money. So is weather. A recent Blue Book shows that two of our Colonies have had to borrow nearly £30,000 in consequence of a hurricane. The £. s. d. of the weather is one of the few objects which have not been exhausted. Who can tell the value of an inch of rain to Australia or in India? At home, every shopkeeper knows the value of a sunny day, and the loss that is inevitable through heavy rain. There was a terrible night at Yarmouth and lowest of six months ago which it is said cost the Scottish fishing fleet there something like £10,000. The ships were all kept in the harbour, while the Norfolk fleets, which were much more seaworthy, made big catches. It is ungrateful, no doubt, for us to grumble at the weather, but the fisherman at least has some excuse when the gate keeps him at home.

The Sultan, who has invited the Khedive of Egypt to Constantinople, is more thoughtful for the titular ruler of Egypt than he once was. When Abbas II. came to the throne Abdul, never losing an opportunity of reminding the world of his existance, kept back the firman which was necessary to formally instal the new ruler. At last it came, brought in a sealed bag by a pompous man from the Sultan's Court, and a grave fear seized the Khedive that something was wrong. Abbas II., trembling lest the Shadow should be angry with him, refused to break the seal which nobody else dare break. The Sultan, it became known, had given the Khedive a hint that Egypt was ruled from Constantinople, and resenting the snub, the Khedive and his officials refused to open the bag containing the firman. It was an awkward dilemma, as Sir Alfred Milner will remember, but all things came right on the great day of the installation. Lord Cromer telegraphed to Constantinople, and Abdul, knowing who had sent the message, modified the firman.

It is difficult for those not closely in sympathy with the Count to understand the feeling with which he is regarded in Russia. To the Russian peasant he stands as the man who will lead them to their Promised Land. "Love him?" said a peasant in the Tolstoi village to a visitor, "all the world loves him." Tolstoi learned his religion, it is said, from a man whose name the world has never heard. A thief had stolen a sack of corn, and the owner met him as he came from the house with the sack on his back. "There is another behind the door," he said. No man has ever been more sincere than he against whom every powerful hand in Russia seems to be raised. A man was stealing an oak from Tolstoi's woods, and the Count came up as the thief was trying in vain to carry the tree away. "What a fool you must be," he said, "to try to move that tree by yourself. Let me help you." Somehow, through the overseer of the estates, the case reached the Courts, and Tolstoi saved the man by testifying that he helped him to carry the tree away.


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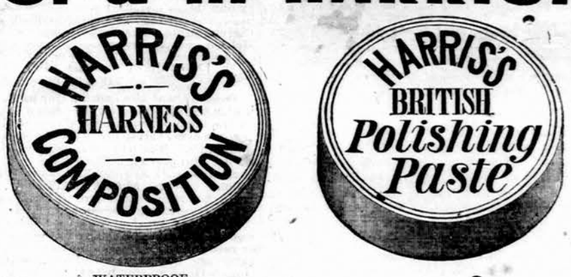
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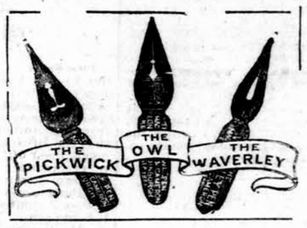
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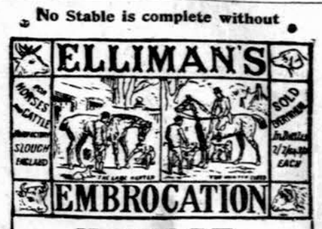
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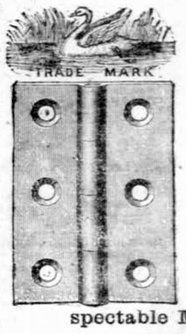
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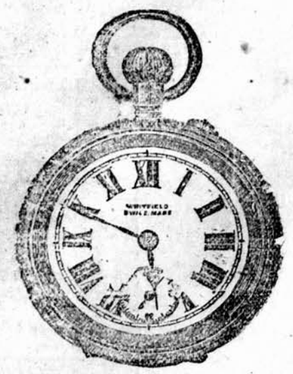


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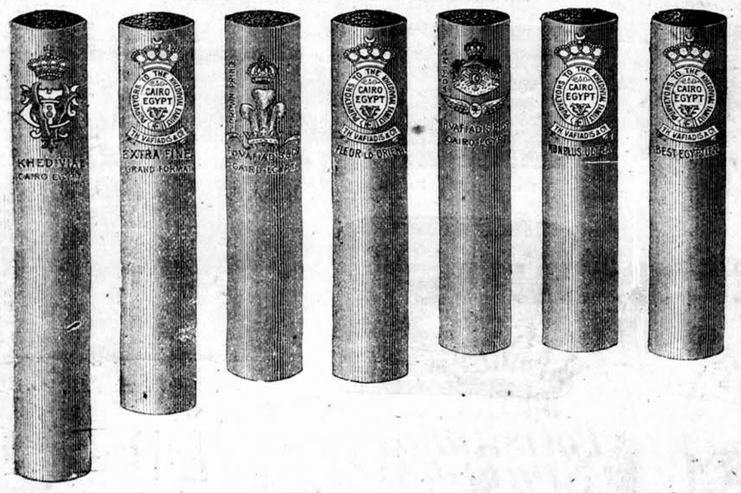
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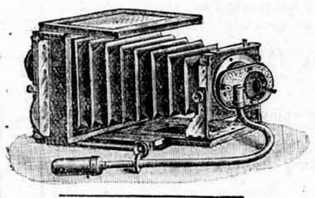
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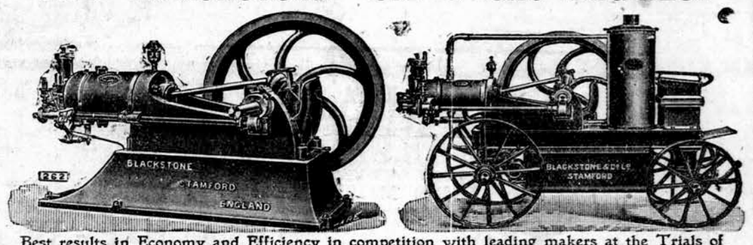
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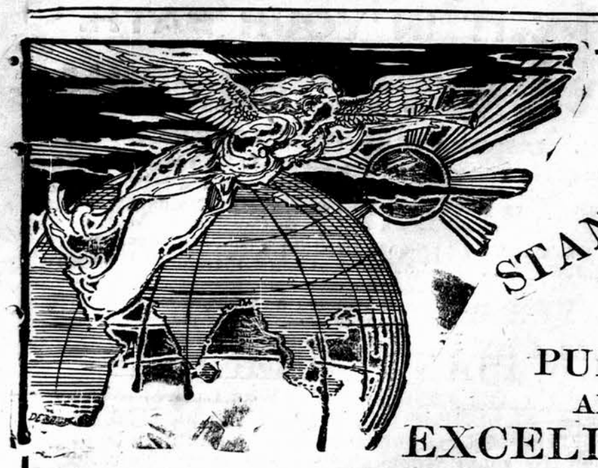
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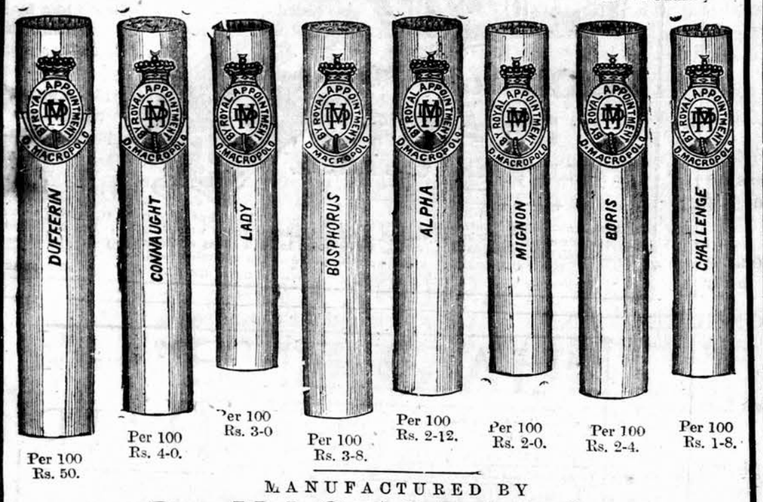
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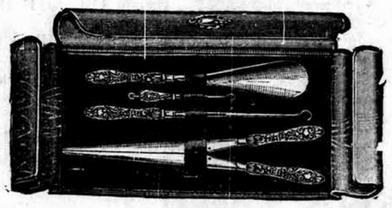
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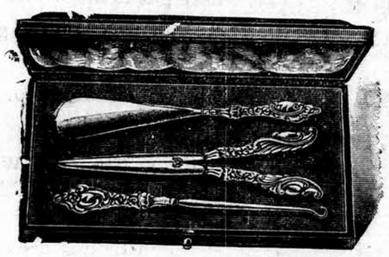
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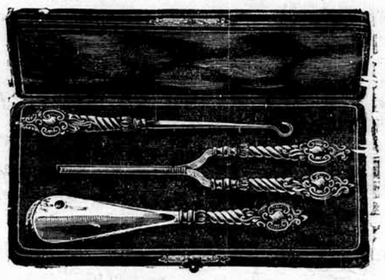

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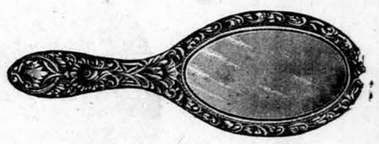

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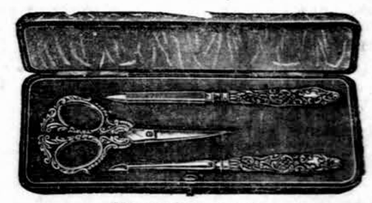

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